The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY LIBRARY DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

Last Night but two of Mdlle PICCOLOMINI'S Engagement.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, Supported by the following eminent artistes:—

Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardi
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff.
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla.
Signor Aldighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana.
Regisseur,
Signor Grua.
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
Leader,
Mr. Levey.

On This (Thursday) Evening, March 15th, MARTA.

Lady Henrietta,	-	Mdlle. Piccolomini.
Nancy,	-	Madame Rudersdorff.

(Who has kindly undertaken the part in consequence of Madame Borchardi's accident.

Lionello,	-	Signor Belart.
Plunkett,	-	Signor Aldighieri.
Tristano,	-	Signor Castelli.
Podesta,	-	Signor Mercuriali.

On To-morrow (Friday) Evening, March 16th, A Grand Concert in the Round-Room, Rotundo.

On Saturday, March 17th, Benefit of Mdlle. Piccolomini.

Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—4 Guineas—2 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Second Circle, 4s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO. Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILBERT BEALE, has the honour to announce A GRAND EVENING CONCERT, On FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 16TH, Supported by the following Artistes:— Mdlle PICCOLOMINI. Madame RUDERSDORFF, Madame BORCHARDI, Madame GRAMAGLIA, Signor BELART, Signor ALTAVILLA, Mr. PATEY, Signor CASTELLI, Signor MERCURIALI, Signor ALLARA, and Signor ALDIGHIERI. Conductor—Signor ARDITI.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

Duetto—Un Segreto,	(Cenerentola) -	Rossini
	Signor Aldighieri and Mr. Patey.	
Romance—L'Estase je vous l'aimes toujours,	(Ellerculanum) Signor Altavilla.	David
Duetto—Sull aria	(Nozze di Figaro) -	Mozart
	Mdlle. Piccolomini and Madame Rudersdorff.	
Cavatina—Ecco ridente in cielo,	(Barbiere di Siviglia) Signor Belart.	Rossini
Air—Non je ne veux pas chanter,	-	Nicolo
	Madame Rudersdorff	
Cavatina—Largo al Factotum	(Barbiere) -	Rossini
	Signor Aldighieri.	
Terzetto—Zitti Zitti,	(Barbiere) -	Rossini
	Madame Rudersdorff, Signor Belart, Signor Aldighieri.	

PROGRAMME—PART II.

Duetto—Re inclinassi prender moglie,	-	Rossini
	(Italiani in Algeri) Signor Belart and Signor Aldighieri.	
Waltz—(by desire) Il Bacio -	-	Arditi
	Mdlle Piccolomini.	
Romanza—Infelice e tu credevi,	-	Verdi
	Mr. Patey.	
The Skylark,	-	A Foster
	Madame Rudersdorff.	
Ballad—Now then art mine,	-	Arditi
	Signor Belart (First time)	
Romance—Whither,	-	Mrs Mullen
	Mdlle Piccolomini.	
Brindisi—Libiamo,	(Traviata) -	Verdi

Mdlle. Piccolomini, Signor Belart, Signor Aldighieri, and Mr. Patey. Doors open at half-past Seven o'clock, to commence at Eight o'clock Reserved Seats, 5s.; Gallery, 3s.; Promenade, 1s. 6d.

Entrance to Reserved Seats, under the Clock; to the Gallery and Promenade, Cavendish-row.

Tickets to be had at Bussell's, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moore, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Winchart, Sackville-street; Winchcart, Suffolk-street; Scates', College-green, and Gunn, Westland-row.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. This (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 15th, 1860. Last Four Nights of Mr. T. C. KING.

The performances will commence with (First Time these Seven Years) Shakspeare's Play of A WINTER'S TALE.

Leontes,	-	Mr. T. C. King.
Florizel,	-	Mr. H. Irving.
Cleora,	-	Mr. W. Ellerton
Perdita,	-	Miss R. Young.

To be followed by the Laughable Farce of THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

James,	-	Mr. W. Ellerton
Caroline Blythe,	-	Mrs. H. Welsh

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet. To conclude with the Celebrated Comic Drama, entitled 'TWOULD PUZZLE A CONJUROR.

Van Dunder,	-	Mr. W. Ellerton
Nancy,	-	Miss R. Young.

*** Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT FRIDAY.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. (Entrance under the Clock.)

KELLY'S BAZAAR.

THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN, Begs to announce that, by particular desire, he has Re-opened his "Temple of Music and Legerdemain," and will give his Soirees of Natural and Physical Magic, or, Two Hours of Illusions, every Evening, without apparatus or foreign aid, also his Grand Concerts on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Mano Harmonica." Marvels New, Inexplicable, and Astounding, will be presented each Evening.

At entire change of Programme each Performance.

A Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on SATURDAY and TUESDAY, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.

Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Back, 6d.; Children under 12 Half-price.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO. CONTINUED SUCCESS.

(Entrance Cavendish-row.)

Hamilton's Colossal Continental Diorama of ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, and the RHINE,

Introducing scenes and events of the late war in Italy, pronounced by the Dublin Press and delighted Visitors to be the most authentic and magnificent Pictorial Exhibition ever in this City.

GRAND ILLUMINATED DAY EXHIBITION on SATURDAY, AT TWO o'clock, when, by the kind permission of COLONEL MYLIUS, the Boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend, with their Brass Band, Drums, and Fifes.

Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. BUSSELL, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.

President, the Earl of RODEN.

There is now accommodation in this Hospital for ONE HUNDRED Patients, who will be received from all parts of Ireland.

Since its opening in October, 1858, 1,523 Patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 500 have been Infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.

It may be well to state that, under the Divine blessing, this provision for this peculiar class of cases has been attended with eminent success.

Two Wards have been allocated for the reception of Patients who may desire greater privacy than is obtainable in the general wards of the Hospital, and who may be able, or their friends for them, to pay Ten Shillings a week.

There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from Half-past Nine to Ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which above 13,000 patients have been prescribed for within the past year.

The prompt and liberal aid of the Christian Public is most earnestly solicited for this Institution, which is entirely dependent on voluntary support, and the blessings of which have, under God's providence, been widely extended and abundantly felt.

Contributions will be most thankfully received by any Member of the Committee, and by JOHN ERIN, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.

C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Hon. Sec.

N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and of general articles of clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to Patients leaving the Hospital—a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

THE DRAPERS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION. The Managing Committee have much pleasure to inform the Public that the difference lately existing between the Association and Messrs. Cornock, White, & Co., has been amicably arranged by their adopting the former hours of closing.

The following are the hours for Closing by the different Firms:—

Messrs. PIM, BROS., & Co.,	Six o'clock P.M., all the year, except on Saturdays one hour later.
Messrs. BROWN, THOMAS, & Co., / " M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, & Co., / " SWEETZER, FERGUSON, & Co., / " SAML. OLDHAM & SON,	Six o'clock P.M., from 1st August to 31st March. Seven o'clock P.M., from 1st April to 31st July. No extra hour on Saturdays.
Messrs. TODD, BURNS, & Co., / " CANNOCK, WHITE, & Co., / " M'SWINEY, INGLANT, & Co., / " SCOTT, BELL, & Co., / " JOHNSTON & MAYSTON,	Same hours as above, except on Saturdays one hour later.

Committee Rooms, 13th March, 1860.

£100 REWARD—CONSTABULARY.

WHEREAS, on the Night of the 6th instant, a party at present unknown Cut Four Field Gates across the middle, in the DEMESNE of CABINTEELY, County Dublin, and with the assistance of said Cut Gates, Broke into a Storehouse through the Roof, and Carried Away some Apples, the Property of MISS GEORGINA BYRNE,

Setting Fire, at the same time, to some Straw in said storehouse.

And Whereas, on the morning of the 8th, two Rocket Notices were found posted on the Hall Door of Cabinteely House.

I hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS

To any person who shall, within Six Months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the Arrest of the party convicted in the commission of either of the above Outrages, payable on conviction.

D. F. BURKE, Sub-Inspector.

Rathfarnham, 19th November, 1859.

With reference to the above Reward, we, the undersigned, offer a further Reward of FIFTY POUNDS

On the conditions above stated.

Georgina M. Byrne, Cabinteely House; George Pim, Brennanstown House, Cabinteely; J. H. Jessop, Marlfield, Cabinteely; John J. Byrne Kilpatrick, Rederose.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. A MEETING for PRAYER will be held (God willing), in the Corrig-avenue Mission-room, on This (THURSDAY) EVENING, March 15, at Half-past Seven o'clock. You are invited to come.

How bright these glorious spirits shine!
Whence all their bright array?
How came they to the blissful seats
Of everlasting day?

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholic Friends, come to the discussion in the Coombe Class, Skinner's-alley, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 15, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

President—Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M.

Subject—"Are Adoration of Relics and bowing down to Images lawful for Christians?"

Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

ON VIEW THIS DAY!

THE LARGE EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

Photographed by command at Dublin Castle, on the 17th ult., By Messrs. SIMONTON AND MILLARD.

Also, the other Portraits of his Excellency, and the gentlemen of the household, taken at their Institution, are now highly finished in oils, and can be viewed this day, at the Extensive Gallery of Messrs. SIMONTON AND MILLARD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

By special appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Officers of the Garrison.

DUBLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION, 39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Adjoining the Prince of Wales Hotel.)

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS. The Members of the above Trade are particularly requested to Meet at 67, WILLIAM-STREET, on To-morrow (FRIDAY), 16th instant, at Twelve o'clock. As legislation vitally affecting their interest is imminent, it will be necessary to adopt the most active measures to render same advantageous to the trade and the public.

MICHAEL CAREY.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE QUESTION. DUBLIN METROPOLITAN HALL TOTAL ABSTINENCE

This Evening, First Public Meeting will be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Speakers for the evening—Rev. G. W. DALTON and GODFREY POPE, Esq. After the meeting, members will be enrolled. Admission—Body of the Hall, 4d.; for the Annual Course of Meetings, 2s.; Family Tickets, 5s. Tickets transferable. Galleries Free.

ROBERT HUNT, Secretary.

Board-room, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin, 14th March, 1860.

At a very large Special Meeting of the Church Education Society, held this day, at which almost every Diocese in Ireland was most fully represented, the following Resolutions were passed:—

1st—That the Annual Public Meeting of the Society be held as usual in the Rotundo, on Thursday, the 12th April.

2nd—That as the principles of the Church Education Society remain the same, and the rules of the National System are unchanged in any essential respect, and as those rules impose a restriction on the use of the Scriptures in the Schools, and require a pledge at variance with the obligations which lie upon us, as Christians, as Protestant Christians, as Churchmen, and as Ministers, we are of opinion that to accept, under any circumstances, the rules of the National System as they stand, is not in accordance with the principles on which the cause of the Church Education Society has been advocated for nearly thirty years.

IRISH CONVICT SERVICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Directors of Convict Prisons up to the 24th instant, for the supply of Medicines and Surgical Instruments to the Smithfield, Mountjoy, Mullingar, and Female Convict Depots in Dublin, Philipstown, King's County; and Spike Island, county Cork; for twelve months, ending 31st March, 1861.

Forms of tender can be had on application at the Government Prison Stores, Green-street, Dublin.

R. S. HICKSON, Secretary.

Government Prisons Office, Dublin Castle, 12th March, 1860.

ATHLONE STEEPLECHASES. STEWARDS:

John Ennis, Esq., M.P.; Colonel Goodenough, John Longworth, Esq.; John Malone, Esq.; Thomas M. Naghten, Esq.; William Potts, Esq.; John Nugent, Esq.; Robert Mosse, Esq.; Curtis Osgood Usher, Esq.; Captain Wilkinson, R.H.A.; and Patrick Grehan, Esq.

Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq., 37, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary—J. W. Fair, Esq.

CLOSING STAKES.

The Glynwood Cup, entries March 19. Gurrycastle Handicap, entries March 10; weights published March 15, at Dyer's; acceptance March 19—Mr. Hunter. Selling Race, entries March 10—Mr. Hunter. Railway Plate, entries March 27, at the Stand-house, at Five o'clock—Mr. Hunter. A Name Handicap Stakes, entries March 19; weights published March 15, at Dyer's; acceptances March 19—Mr. Hunter. Consolation Stakes, entries on the course—Mr. Hunter.

No entry will be received unless the entrance and bookage are paid at the same time. Bookage one, 5s.

The Glynwood Hunt Challenge Cup, value 100 sovs, presented by John Longworth, Esq., added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, p.p. and 50 sovs added, 1 sov entrance. About three miles over the Gurrycastle Steeplechase Course.

Winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. Horses to be named with Mr. Longworth's Hounds, four days before the season previous to the day of entry. Weight for age and conditions as per idols. Gentlemen riders. Horses to take their age from 1st May; to close and name with R. J. Hunter, as above.

Gurrycastle Handicap, 5 sovs each; 3 ft in case of acceptance, £100 added by Mr. Longworth. About three miles over the Gurrycastle Course. Each person to pay 2 sovs, at time of naming, to go to the Fund. Winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. Horses to be named and entered with R. J. Hunter, as above. Second horse to save his stake.

A Selling Race of 3 sovs each; 25 sovs added; 1 sov entrance. About one and a half mile heats. Weight for age and allowances as per bills. Winner to pay 5 sovs towards expenses. Beaten horses may enter at the post.

MARCH 28.

Midland Great Western Railway Plate, £20—£20 added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each; 1 sov entrance. About three miles. Weight for age as per scale. Winner to pay 3 sovs towards expenses; second horse to save his stake.

Athlone Handicap of 5 sovs each, h ft; 50 sovs added by the Merchants and Traders of Athlone; 1 sov entrance. About one and a half mile heats. Winner to pay 5 sovs towards the expenses. The winner of any race after the first will be declared, value £40, to carry 5lb extra; of £75, 9lb; of £100, 12lb. Horses to be named and entered with R. J. Hunter, as above. Second horse to save his stake.

Consolation Stakes of 2 sovs each; 1 sov entrance; £30 added; for all the beaten horses of the meeting, carrying 10st 7lb. Second horse to receive £5. About mile and a half heats.

For Rules see printed bills.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING. Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, in prizes of £500, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, For the benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, in Limerick.

TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick,
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.

TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.

HONORARY SECRETARY:
Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.

The Trustees have Lodged £1,000 in Bank to the Credit of the Fund and for the Prizes.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860.

Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, giving the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.

Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

*** In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, / EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, } Trustees. DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

Limerick, Feb. 28, 1860.

Auctions.

PUBLIC SALE OF TEA. THOMAS BEWLEY and CO. will offer by Auction, at their Stores, On Thirsy Day, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, At one o'clock precisely, With all faults, and for account of whom it may concern, 863 PACKAGES of TEA,

Just landed ex Jessie Beazley and Valdivia, from China.

Catalogues and Sampling Orders will be ready for delivery on MONDAY, the 13th, on which and the two following days the Teas will be on show.

Apply to THOMAS BEWLEY and CO., Merchants, Dublin; or SAMUEL B. MILLER, Tea Broker, 155, Pencherch-street, London.

Education.

LEAMINGTON COLLEGE.—Visitor—The Lord Bishop of WORCESTER. Head Master—Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, Editor of "Terence," in the "Bibliotheca Classica." Assistant Masters—A. M. Curteis, Esq., M.A., Scholar, Christ's College, Cambridge, who has special charge of the Board, £50; tuition fees, £16 16s. The next quarter commences the 9th April. For prospectuses apply to the Rev. the Head Master, or to the Secretary,

(By order of the Trustees) A. S. FIELD, Sec.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. B.D.C." Office of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 81, Middle Abbey-street.

WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., prepares pupils for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Army, Civil Service, &c., assisted by a Classical Star (First Honorman) T.C.D., and a Professor of French of the University of France. 16, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE. *** No Vacations.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES..... { 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established A.D. 1837,

For Granting Assurance on Lives, 13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

DIRECTORS:

Lieut.-General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., M.P., Chairman.
James Frederick Nugent Daniell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
General Edward Wynyard, C.B.
Archibald Hair, Esq., M.D., late Royal Horse Guards.
Wm. Chart, Esq., Navy Agent.
Major William Lancey, Royal Engineers.
General Taylor, C.B.
Wilbraham Taylor, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel F.S. Sotheby, C.B.
General Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B.
Rear-Admiral Michael Quin.
Vice-Admiral Sir Geo. R. Lambert, K.C.B.

ASSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profession and station of life, and are extended to tropical climates on favourable terms.

WILLIAM M. JAMES, Secretary.

13, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, HALF A MILLION STERLING.

CHIEF OFFICE: 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George I.

CHIEF OFFICE, ROYAL EXCHANGE LONDON; BRANCH, 27, PALL MALL.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.

Life Assurances may be granted either with or without participation in profits; in the latter case at reduced rates of premium.

The Reversionary Bonus has averaged 14-6 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or 45 per cent. upon the Premiums paid. It is believed that no other old-established Life Assurance Company, affording to the Irish public the accommodation of local agencies, has maintained during the same period a rate of Bonus equal to this.

Divisions of Profit will take place every FIVE YEARS.

The expenses of management, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a large amount of *business than that transacted by any other office*. The charge upon each Policy is thereby reduced to a sum so small as to account for the magnitude of the Bonus which has been declared, and to afford a probability that a similar rate will be sustained at future divisions.

This Corporation affords to the assured a liberal participation in profits, with exemption from the liabilities of Partnership; a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock; the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an office whose resources have been tested by the experience of NEARLY A CENTURY AND A HALF.

An assurance may now be effected for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same Policy. In this arrangement the Directors have in view the convenience of parties who may desire to insure for large sums, but who object to the trouble of appearance and medical examination at numerous offices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN CASE OF DEATH occurring during the THIRTY DAYS allowed for payment of a Life Premium, and before such payment has been made, the Corporation hold themselves liable under the Policy, provided the Premium be subsequently paid on or before the thirtieth day from that upon which it became due.

THOMAS TROUTON, Agent, 8, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 27 VICT., CAP. CCV.

For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000,

With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceed £200,000.

The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee*.

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 74, Dame-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

NO. 45, MOUNT PLEASANT-SQUARE SOUTH. The Interest in the Lease TO BE SOLD, containing Six Principal Rooms, Servants' Apartments, Pantries, Greenhouse, and Water-Closet on first landing; Coachhouse, Stable, and good Garden; Force Pump, Two State Cisterns, for soft water, &c. £200 expended in valuable improvements within the last three years.

Apply to M. RANDALL & SONS, 51, Middle Abbey-street.

Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 29, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Phaeton, turns close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
*** Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.

THE DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY

BEG to direct special attention to their POTATO MANURE, the application of which has been proved by numerous trials to greatly diminish the tendency of the potato to disease, and to promote a luxuriant growth of this valuable crop. The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY use the raw materials which Ireland so abundantly affords for the manufacture of every kind of artificial manure. Consumers of such articles are, therefore, enabled to save 10 per cent. by purchasing from an Irish Company, as at least that amount is expended on freight and expenses chargeable on English manufactured manures.

The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—

TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per Ton.		Per Ton.
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips	£7 0 0	Blood Manure	£6 0 0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape	7 0 0	Crushed Bones	7 10 0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure	7 0 0	Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol)	9 0 0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime	6 0 0		

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.

From 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. without farm-yard manure, or 4 cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre. Analyses, testimonials in favour of, and directions for mode of using, these manures may be had on application at the Office, 90, USHER'S-QUAY.

JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L. & D., MANAGER.

A REDUCTION TO VERY LARGE CONSUMERS.

Miscellaneous.

THE DUTY ON WINE AND BRANDY IS REDUCED. I will give purchasers the full advantage of that reduction. A list of prices on application.

ISAAC MALONE, Wine Merchant, 41, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

KINAHAN, SONS, AND SMYTH, CARLISLE BUILDINGS.

Present Prices of Brandy consequent on the reduction of duty:—
Real Old Cognac, now..... 30s. a Gallon.
Second Quality, very fine, do..... 24s a Gallon.
Wines reduced as already announced.
For particulars see Catalogues.

THE WINE TRADE.

ALTERATION OF DUTIES.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF WINES AND FOREIGN SPIRITS.

The following are our present quotations, viz.:—

	Per Dozen.
Excellent Golden Sherry	24s
Very excellent do., Pale or Gold	26s 28s 30s
Very Choice Matured Old Sherries, Pale, Gold, or Brown	32s 34s 36s
First-class old do., Nutty and Mellow	36s 40s
Old Port from the Wood	26s 28s
Very old do. do.	30s 32s 36s
Fine old Crusted Ports, *Rich or Dry*	40s 42s

Old Vintage Wines at prices according to age.

Vin Ordinaire (a pure St. Julien claret)	24s	26s	28s
Bordeaux or Medoc	30s	to	36s
Lafitte or Margaux	42s	to	48s
First growth old Clarets, including Chateau Lafitte and Margaux	60s	to	84s
Fine old pale Cognac	24s	per gal.	
First class do.,	28s	"	
Very choice old Liqueur Cognac (in flasks)	66s per dozen.		

Purchasers of 4 Dozen of Wine and upwards are allowed a Discount of 1s. per Dozen.

FAWCETT AND CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, AND BRANDY MERCHANTS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

FINEST COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction.

H. LEEDOM AND CO., Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company, 54 and 55, MOORE-STREET.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c. We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style. Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—

CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.

GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c., Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.

PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.

ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.

GREGG & SON, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CHOICE OLD COGNAC BRANDY, 28s per gallon.
FINEST HOLLAND GENEVA, 15s per gallon.
FINEST LONDON GIN, 12s per gallon.
ALEX. FINDLATER & CO., GENERAL GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 39, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, / 1, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, } DUBLIN; 126, NORTH KING-STREET, / 87, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN; AND 8, FINDLATER and CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

CHARLES K. MAYER, DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES,

Is now prepared to give his Customers the full benefit of the REDUCTION of DUTY upon all WINES, except Old Bottled PORT, of which he has a Stock 19 years in Bottle, 1847 Vintage, which he offers at 48s. per Dozen.

CHAS. K. MAYER, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, 10, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

FINE TEAS.

Finest Congou,	..	..	4s. 6d. per lb.
" Souchong,	..	..	4s. 4d. "
" Assam,	..	..	4s. 8d. "

W. G. LIMBERY, Tea and Coffee Dealer, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Italian Warehouseman, &c., 25, ST. ANDREW-STREET. (Formerly Haughton and Jones.)

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF WINES. JOHN SMYTH & CO., Wine Merchants, 39, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, beg to acquaint the nobility, and their customers generally, that they are now prepared to supply wines of the choicest Wines, Brandies, &c., subject to the recent reduction in the Duties:—

Champagne,	Madeira,
Moselle,	Calcavellas,
Hock,	Marsala,
Port, and	Teneriffe, and
Sherries,	Claret.

Also, John Jameson's Whiskey, from one to five years, stored in Sherry butts, hhds., and quarter-casks, in bond, always ready for the English markets, and casks of 5 gals., 10 gals., and 1 and 2 dozen eight gallons, always ready in cellar for immediate purchasers. Parties who will be kind enough to favour us with a trial will find

NEW TREATY OF COMMERCE.
THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GOODS
STILL CONTINUES,
AT
JOSEPH MANNING'S,
102 AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA.
OUTFITS SUPPLIED BY
R. HUNT AND CO.,
34, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Dublin.
Marked, Washed, Packed, and Shipped on the shortest notice.
R. H. and Co.'s printed Outfit Lists sent post free on application.

MILLINERY AND DRESS WAREROOMS
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin.
MRS. MATTHEWS
Begs to announce the arrival of a choice selection of novelties in
Spring Dresses,
Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, and Embroideries;
Also to intimate that, in consequence of all French Goods being admitted under the New Commercial Treaty Duty Free, she is now Selling the entire of her Stock of
Foreign Silks and other Textures
at a very considerable reduction in price, an inspection of which she respectfully solicits

SEWING MACHINES,
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES" are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at
39, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN,
WE have much pleasure in announcing that our SPRING PURCHASES are to hand, comprising every admired Novelty which the British and Continental Markets produce, including
FINE SILK MIXTURES,
ANGOLAS, FLEECY LLAMAS, and
FRENCH RIBBS for
SUITS;
ELASTIC STOCKENETT,
MEXICAN CABLE AND SABLE CLOTH
for
MORNING COATS;
FRENCH AND PERSIAN SILKS AND SHAWLS,
CROTHAN, QUILTED, and PADDED
DRILLS for
VESTS;
Extra Shrunk Single, Double, and Treble
SCOTCH PRIZE TWEEDS,
AND THE
IMPERIAL TROUSERING AND COATING,
secured to the First Houses only (a growing feature as regards the finest Fancy Goods).
We are now extensively employed fabricating from the above all the NEWEST and LEADING GARMENTS for the Spring, as we are desirous that the most urgent demands and the most fastidious taste shall be equally well provided for.
GEO. MACDONA & CO.

BRONZED AND BERLIN IRON FENDERS
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Have on hands some beautiful New Designs in the above articles.
In Electro-Plate their Stock is largely assorted, and comprises Candlesticks, Tabs and Dessert Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, &c.
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns.
Among the other leading articles in their Stock are the following:
Warranted Table Cutlery,
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles,
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates,
Open Fire-and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges;
Also, Goddard's Patent Ranges, for which J. E. and Co. are sole Agents in Ireland.
Fenders and Fire-Irons, Moderateur Lamps, &c.
Prices very moderate.
A splendid assortment of Gas Fittings, in two, three, and four-light Lustres, Globe Lights, Grecian Dishes, and Hall Lanterns; also some beautiful Crystal Lustres for Drawingrooms.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House-Furnishing Ironmongers and Gas Fitters,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The London Funds have closed to-day at the highest point which they have reached for some time—viz., 94¾ 5 for the account. This seems to be caused by confidence in the stability of the Ministry, but principally by the new phase of the Savoy question, as it seems the Emperor Napoleon is about to leave the question of annexation to the people of Savoy themselves. There is certainly a moderation in his tone, and it has had a favourable effect on prices.

In this market Funds were firm, but, with the exception of New Three per Cents., no advance is shown on yesterday's quotations. Nothing done in Local or Railway Debentures; Bank Stock showed a decline of ½ quoting at 241, at which price it was tolerably steady; Hibernians were done at 5s. advance, and buyers at the price; Nationals also advanced, and were buyers; as were also Royals. Atlantic Steam were done at ½ reduction, rather offered; all other Steam Shares were in fair request. The City of Dublin Shares, issue of 1836, were done at 5s. advance. Ship-builders were done at last price, and steady. Dundalk Steam Shares were dealt in at 5s. advance, and steady. In Mining Shares no change of importance. Carysforts were offered. Connorree were done at the highest price of yesterday, both for cash and account. General Mines were sellers under the last price. Mining Company's Shares were steady, rather buyers; and buyers of Wicklow Copper. No alteration in Miscellaneous Shares. Patriotics were done at previous prices, and steady.

On the Railway Share-list only three quotations appear, viz., Dublin and Wicklow, Great Southern and Western, and Midlands. Wicklows were done at the previous price, and largely dealt in; Great Southern and Western Stock was done at an advance. here is another increase of over £1,000 in the traffic this week; buyers of the Stock at the quotation; Midlands were steady; Cork and Bandons, Cork and Passage, Belfast Junctions, Kingstowns, Irish South-Easterns, and Limericks were offered at last prices; Drogheda were steady; in preference Shares no alteration in value; Cork and Bandons, No. 1, steady; No. 2 are offered; Dundalks and Enniskillens (class B) were dealt in at previous price; there were buyers of Waterford and Limericks £6 per cents.

The Commodore Perry, about which such anxiety was felt, has at last arrived from Australia, after being 118 days at sea. She brings about £58,000 in specie. The Cleadon is the next ship expected; she is already 104 days at sea, and brings about £68,000 in specie.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 14.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	...	...	94¼ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94⅜
New Threes,	...	...	shut

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,	...	...	94⅜ ½
Account,	...	...	94⅜
New Threes,	...	...	94½

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	...	...	94⅜ ½
Account	...	...	94⅜
New Threes	...	...	shut

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	...	...	94⅜ ½
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ½
New Threes,	...	...	shut

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money	...	...	94⅜ ½
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ½
New Threes	...	...	94⅜ ½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 22-16; Amboy, 4½ Eastern Counties, 55¾; Great Northern, 111½; Great Northern A, 108¾ 9; Great Western, 66¾ 9; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99¾ ¾ 9; London and North Western, 97¾ ⅝ 8; London and South Western, 92¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½; Midland Stock, 110 9¾ 10½; North British, 60¾ 1 60½; South Eastern, 83¾ ¼ 90½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92½ 2½; York and North Midland, 75¾. Consols have been very steady all the morning at 94⅜ ½ little or nothing doing. Shares firm, and in some instances considerable advance in prices. Canadian firm. French steady. Lombardo 11½.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Purchases have decidedly predominated, and Funds have risen about ¼ per cent. Share markets likewise buoyant. British Railway Stocks have risen ½ to ¾ per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

—Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 93¾ ⅞; Caledonians, 93¾ ⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 51¾ ½; Eastern Counties, 55¾ ¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80½; Great Northern, 110¾ 11½; Great Northern A, 108 9; Great Western, 66¾; Great Western of Canada, 11¾ ⅝; Grand Trunk of Canada, 9 ⅛; Great Southern and Western, 113 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99¾ ⅞; London and North Western, 97¾ ⅝; London and South Western, 92¾; Lods Northern, 41¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41¾ ½; Midland, —; North British, 60¾; South Eastern, 89¾ 90½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92⅞ ½; York and North Midland, 75¾ ⅝. Consols opened steady, at 94⅜ ⅝, and towards close advanced to 94⅜ ½; closing at this price. Shares have been very strong all day, and close at above rates. Contangos generally very easy, showing that there is very little stock in market. Canadians steady. French dull. Reuter, 67-78.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Tuesday Evening.

The English funds opened without alteration, and remained so till near the official close, when an advance of ⅛ was realised with the approaching termination of the quarter. The demand for discount continues to increase, and little business is done below 4 per cent. The Railway market has shown little animation, but has generally been firmer.

(*Daily News City Article.*)

TABLE-TALK, PARIS, Tuesday Evening.

The stock markets to-day [illegible] ...ost but firm. In the afternoon Consols opened ⅛ per cent. Each division in the House of Commons demonstrates the stability of the Cabinet, and is viewed favourably. The principal improvement was in the market for British Railway Stocks, which showed decided buoyancy in the afternoon. The demand for money at the Bank of England continues brisk; accomodation not being procurable in the open market below the Bank minimum. There was not any bullion taken from the Bank to-day. Foreign Exchanges same as last post.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—Bourse rather animated, and closed very firm. Rentes, 67.95, or an improvement of ⅛ since yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 14.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	94⅛ 94
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	93⅜
Ditto for Account, 9th April	...	...	93⅜ ½

BANKS.

Bank of Ireland, £100 paid,	...	...	241
Hibernian	...	...	55
National Bank, £25 paid,	...	...	61½

STEAM.

Atlantic, limited	...	...	3⅛
City of Dublin, issue of 1836,			45¼
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company	...	...	53
Dundalk Steam Packet Co., limited		...	10⅝

MINES.

Connorree limited,	...	...	22s 0d
Mining Co. of Ireland,	...	...	14⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patriotic Insurance ...	...	...	5⅛

RAILWAYS.

Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	...	...	5⅛ ⅜
Great Southern and Western Stock,		...	114⅝
Midland Great Western, and Royal Canal.		...	58⅛

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent. perpetual			10½
class B, " ...	...	...	6½
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent. perpetual		...	...
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class B	...	...	9⅝ x int

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th March. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols.....	94		94⅜ 94	94¼	94 ⅜	94 94¼
Ditto for account.....	94 93⅝	94 94¼			93⅝ ½	
3 per Cent. Reduced.....						
New 3 per Cent Stock....	93¼	93	93⅛	93¼	93 93⅛	93¼ ⅜
Ditto for account.....	93¼ 93⅜		93¼ ⅜	93¼	93¼ ⅜	93⅛
Bank Stock.....						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily,
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, [Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Marta."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night.—"A Winter's Tale;" "The Boarding School;" to conclude with "Twould Puzzle a Conjuror."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 15.
Morning Tide, 4-40. Evening Tide, 5-26.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, March 10, amounted to 52,556 copies, making an average of 8,761 copies daily.

THE LATE EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN DROGHEDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Mayor's Office, 13th March.

As I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, the person suspected of being implicated in this most audacious robbery had been formerly employed as porter in the establishment—then Todd, Laing, and Greene's. This morning he was seen for the first time since the transaction, when he was arrested by Head-constable Murtagh, who has been assiduously making inquiries since Sunday. To-day, at three o'clock, he was brought before the Mayor, Patrick Byrne, Esq., with whom presided Thomas Derinzy, Esq., R.M.; George Harper, Esq., J.P.; and Patrick Mathews, Esq., J.P.

The court having been cleared, the magistrates held a private consultation as to the course they should pursue; after which the prisoner, Patton by name, was brought in, when a large bundle of goods was opened, consisting of the articles I enumerated yesterday, all of which were identified by Mr. Parsons as his property. This bundle was found by the police in an old, untenanted house in Warren's-court, off Peter's-street, convenient to the residence of the prisoner.

Patton, on being asked had he any knowledge of the goods, denied that he had, and stated he had not been home since Saturday last. He also expressed his determination of taking an action against Head-constable Murtagh for arresting him.

The police begged their worships to remand the case for a week, in order to allow them time for further inquiry, when they hoped to be able to lay before their worships a complete chain of evidence as to the guilt of the prisoner and three of his accomplices—viz., his wife, his brother-in-law, Patrick M'Mahon, and the wife of the latter.

The magistrates granted the remand, and the prisoner was removed in custody.

The other three were also taken prisoners and lodged in separate apartments in the West-gate Police-barracks.

Patton has been before convicted for stealing a silver chalice from the chapel of Ardee. On that occasion his ingenuity prompted him to substitute a bullock's head in the place of the chalice, in order that it might not be missed until such time as it would be necessary to put it into requisition.

MYSTERIOUS AND DIABOLICAL AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Drogheda, Wednesday, 14th March.

Since yesterday evening, a very painful sensation has pervaded the town, in consequence of an occurrence of a kind happily rare, notwithstanding the many attempts at burglary and robbery which have lately been made. The circumstances connected with this strange and diabolical act are as follow:—Shortly after 8 o'clock an individual was observed lurking about the Masonic Hall, in Fair-street, opposite the private residence of Alderman Patrick Casey, the extensive brewer of this town. That gentleman left his house about the time specified, and, on showing him to the door, his housekeeper, a middle-aged woman, remained there, where she was joined by the servant in the next house—that of Henry Clinton, Esq., solicitor. They remained in conversation for a short time, when Mr. Clinton's servant went home, and Mr. Casey's housekeeper shut the door and went down to the kitchen. She had scarcely sat down, when a knock came to the door, and, she being alone in the house, went up to open it. The fellow who was observed opposite was the person who knocked, and on the door being opened he pushed in, closed it, and placed himself against it. On seeing this, the woman screamed, upon which he raised his arm and dealt her a violent blow on the forehead with an iron "jemmy," which laid her prostrate. She immediately rose, screaming with all her might, when she received another blow on the back of the head, which again brought her to the ground, and on rising she observed his arm raised to deal another blow. She cried out loudly, "Murder! murder! robbery!"—at the same time placing her hand in such a position as to ward off the impending descent of the "jemmy." Down it came with redoubled energy, prostrating her for the third time. Her screams having attracted the attention of the gentlemen who were then in the Masonic Hall, two or three of them came out, but ere they arrived at the house the miscreant had escaped, and no trace of his whereabouts has since been discovered. Robert Pentland, Esq., M.D., was immediately sent for, when it was found each of the blows had caused a severe fracture; the last, which would have been sufficient to have caused death, but for the interposition of the hand, smashed one of her fingers, and shattered the flesh of the others in a most frightful manner. One of the fingers had to be amputated. Some believe a robbery was intended; others, from the time selected, think such could not have been the idea. Whatever it was, the whole occurrence scarcely occupied two minutes, and no clue has been discovered to the party up to the present, [illegible] is fearfully.

THE *IRISH TIMES.*
NEW AGENCY.
The Public are respectfully informed that Miss Gunn has been appointed agent for the sale of the IRISH TIMES at PARSONSTOWN where it can be had every day on the morning of publication, for ONE PENNY.

YOUTH'S GARMENTS.

		£ s. d.
Black Cloth Jackets ..	from 25s to	1 10 0
Eton Jackets from Angolas ..	..	1 1 0
" from Cloth ..	..	1 10 0
Black Trousers ..	from 16s to	1 1 0
" Vests ..	from 10s to	0 17 6
Tweed Trousers for young Gentlemen under 14 years of age ..	.. ..	0 14 0
Tweed Vests do. ..	.. ..	0 8 6
Tunics	from 15s to	1 10 0

KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS
34, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, 16s., thoroughly shrunk.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
The great amount of support we have received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the profession of Clerical Attire.
Importing our Woollen Goods direct from the Manufacturers, and personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce first-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.
Our present stock of Superfine West of England Broad-cloths and Doeskins, Oxford Cloths and Cassimeres, will be found unsurpassed in the trade.
We beg to subjoin a list of prices, for cash payment, and all orders we may be favoured with shall be promptly and carefully executed.

FIRST QUALITY.		SECOND QUALITY.	
Frock Coat, ...	£3 10 0	Frock Coat, ...	£2 15 0
Vest, ...	0 14 0	Vest, ...	0 12 6
Trousers, ...	1 10 0	Trousers, ...	1 6 0

BROWNE & PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
78, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

THE condition of the army, both morally and physically, must ever be a subject of interest to the people of these Islands. Surrounded by the seas, which are our true dominion, and defended by our floating towers against external enemies, it is our glory to possess but a small army in proportion to our numbers; it is our pride that that army should be as perfect as care and expenditure can make it. Not long since we were startled by the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the sanitary condition of our forces, We saw, on the diagram presented to our view, a vast dark mass, like a bat's wing, extending over the tables, to indicate the loss of the British Army, by preventable diseases. We learned that the march of death was three times as rapid among our soldiery as amongst the inhabitants of our most unhealthy towns. We read how barracks had been built, not only in utter neglect of sanitary laws, but in insolent defiance of them; and that, if we were anxious to discover the best method of decimating our army, we had only to reduce to theoretic rule the practices which already prevailed. Much has lately been effected to secure the comfort and health of the soldiers; much has been done, also, to improve their moral position; and it was with no small interest we opened the report on the discipline and management of our military prisons, lately presented to Parliament by Colonel Jebb. Here, if anywhere, we could ascertain the moral status of the British army, and ascertain how far the new recruits, enrolled to make up the loss of the finest army in Europe by Whig incompetence, during the Crimean war, emulated the discipline and conduct of our starved veterans.

We have altogether nineteen military prisons, of which ten are in the United Kingdom—four in Ireland, namely, those of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Athlone—and nine in foreign stations. The number of prisoners last year, 6,488, exceeded that of the year preceding by nearly 1,000. But the force of the British army, 219,100 men, exceeded that of the year preceding (163,468) by 55,632. Consequently, although the number of prisoners is greater, the per centage is less. Further, the number of men punished for what are called minor offences is smaller than in any previous year—a fact which clearly shows an improvement in discipline, and a progressive tendency as regards the moral condition of the soldier. This improvement is also shown by the average length of punishment to which prisoners were sentenced. The average for 1849 was 99 days' imprisonment; in 1855 this was reduced to 77 days; in 1856, to 53 days; in 1857, to 49 days; and in 1858, to 47 days.

The crime which swells the list of offences most is desertion. It appears, from incontestable evidence, that desertion is a regular trade with some men. There are prisoners who have deserted and enlisted from ten to twenty times. The men think, in some cases, that the only crime in desertion is to incur detection. The number of men guilty of desertion last year was no less than 3,700, or nearly half the entire number of prisoners. The temptation offered by the bounty was too great for these men. They took the bounty, spent it, served for a time, deserted, and re-enlisted, to repeat the same acts again and again. There was no means of ascertaining whether a recruit had been enlisted before, and the State was mulcted in some two or three hundred thousand pounds annually, in the shape of bounty, to men who were deserters. Now, when a man is convicted of desertion he is tattooed—a painless operation—with the letter "D," but this affects only those who are *proved* to have been deserters. For one who is convicted a hundred escape, from the difficulties of identification. Government has at last seen fit to check the crime, by removing the temptation to commit it. The soldier will no longer receive a sum as bounty on enlistment—a sum generally spent in drunkenness and debauchery—but in the shape of an increase of pay after two years' service. This at once removes the object which was sought by desertion, and, on the other hand, offers an inducement and reward to the well-conducted soldier.

Next to desertion ranks drunkenness; but here we are happy to note a remarkable decrease. In 1847, when the home army numbered only 67,969, the convictions for drunkenness reached the number of 703. Last year, when the home army counted 100,169, the convictions were but 520. And here we may remark a curious fact: in 1847, the convictions for drunkenness in Ireland—we suppose from the facility with which whiskey could be procured—nearly trebled the number of convictions in England. In 1850, the Irish convictions were fivefold; but they have, year by year, become less, and, last year, were only a small fraction above the English convictions. This improvement—and a very remarkable one it is—is due to the care of the officers, their watchfulness over their men, and the introduction of libraries, news-rooms, and lectures to occupy the spare hours of the men. The result is most gratifying, and a fit subject as well for commendation as for pride, as respects both officers and men.

These military prisons are no cost to the State, with the exception of their erection. An imprisoned soldier forfeits his pay and beer money. During the year 1858, the expense of the prisons at home was less than the amount of unissued pay and beer money, by £1,452; which represents the balance in favour of the State.

The punishments inflicted on imprisoned soldiers are, for the first 56 days, a dietary exclusively farinaceous, after the first 56 days they are allowed soup on three days in the week. This dietary is found by experience to lessen, in general, the weight of the men, but not to affect their physical powers. The other punishments are "shot drill" and solitary confinement; and it is curious to remark the discrepancy of opinion respecting the latter. The Governor of Gosport prison thinks that a prisoner, when undergoing the solitary periods of his sentence, is thrown much upon his own reflections, and "affords better opportunity for the chaplain to urge "his advice and instruction, and the prisoner is "then in a better frame of mind to profit by it;" while the medical officer of Devonport pronounces corporal punishment to be infinitely superior in its effects to solitary confinement. "A man," he says, "who has determined to sulk, is usually confirmed in "his ill disposition by solitude in a dark cell, and is "much more likely to recur to such a state of mind "when dealt with by confinement than by the more "prompt method of corporal punishment." When we consider that the English army is, comparatively, a young army, since we lost above 50,000 men in the Crimea, and that it is, unhappily, recruited in general from the very lowest class, we think that the report is eminently satisfactory. Every day is adding to the comfort of the soldier, and to the care which is bestowed upon him; and we question if any army in the world could boast that the proportion of prisoners, for all offences, great or small, is only a fraction over five per cent.; and, if we omit desertion and drunkenness, is only one and a half per cent.

WE are most happy to find that the eviction cases at Partry are at an end. That a tenantry should be at variance with their landlord is always suggestive of suffering and distress. In the heat of passion, and impelled by bad advisers, the ignorant peasant may be induced to turn against his best friend, but he soon finds out his error by suffering. As the fiat of the Emperor was too strong for the turbulent in Paris, so the law of England is too powerful for agrarian offenders here. Because Lord Plunket was a Bishop the peasantry were led to believe he had no rights, or feared to claim them. The impunity which attended the burning of the Schoolhouses at Tuam encouraged them in the belief that Government sympathised with and would surely aid them. But Bishop Plunket appealed to the law of the land, and in the hour of justice remembered mercy. The tenants, hitherto refractory, signed an address acknowledging their error, and that was sufficient for a Christian Prelate. He would not visit misguided men with the penalties which should fall only upon their advisers.

An Irish Roman Catholic Priest, the Rev. Mr Conway—no importation from the University of Paris—interfered between the people and distress and with genuine charity endeavoured to put an end to dissensions which have continued now for upwards of a year. The people, at last, listened to the advice of one who had lived amongst them, and submitted. Let us hope that dissensions so happily appeased may not again be revived by any agitator, whether lay or clerical.

SINCE Christmas last we have on several occasions called public attention to the great want which is experienced in this city of a central public market, such as is possessed by Liverpool, and other English towns of far less importance than Dublin. The suggestion of Mr. M'Comas, in the IRISH TIMES of yesterday, is deserving of attention, and we are authorised to state that some parties of respectability would gladly co-operate in order to establish a Joint-Stock Company for the purpose referred to.

The *Times* on the Termination of the Great Builders' Strike in London :—

On Saturday, the 6th of August last, the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Trollope, the builders, left their work with the avowed resolution of returning to it no more until certain terms had been conceded by their masters. This was the commencement of that great "Strike" in the building trades which has impeded so many public works, produced such infinite suffering, and occasioned, by the suspension of so much labour, so vast a sacrifice of money. It is only now, at the expiration of the seventh month from the origin of the contest, that we can definitely announce its termination. Early in February the master builders held a meeting, at which they, for their part, assumed that the strife was at an end; but it was only in our impression of yesterday that Mr. Potter, the Secretary to the Conference of the Trades on Strike, gave the public to understand that the workmen also looked upon the struggle as concluded. We must recapitulate a few of the leading facts of the case before we can turn the present occasion to proper account.

The conditions demanded by Messrs. Trollope's workpeople, and for the sake of which they "struck," were, that for the future they should only do nine hours' work instead of ten, but that they should continue, as before, to receive ten hours' pay. This "nine hours' movement," as the agitation was termed, had been concerted after long previous deliberation, and the design of the United Trades was to coerce Messrs. Trollope into surrender first, and then to take the other building firms in succession until the whole trade had been brought under control. The scheme appeared easy of execution, for, as Messrs. Trollope's workmen could be supported by subscriptions from other establishments still at work, it was clear that the men would be able to outlast the masters, and the same tactics might be then repeated at every stage of the contest. The employers, however, took alarm at the prospect before them, encountered the workmen's combination with a combination of their own, and promptly followed up the "Strike" at Messrs. Trollope's by closing their own establishments also until Messrs. Trollope's should be re-opened. To this act of self-defence they added another proceeding—not, indeed, absolutely unjustifiable, but of less evident necessity. They framed a "document" to be taken and accepted by all workmen coming to them for employment, in which it was stipulated that the workman concerned should not during the period of his engagement belong to any society professing to interfere for the regulation of labour between master and man. This proceeding exasperated beyond measure the workmen, or rather their leaders, for it struck at the root of that organisation which constituted their power. Accordingly, they took an early opportunity of dropping the nine hours' agitation, and concentrated their attacks upon the "document" alone. They were probably not sorry to escape from an untenable position, but from that time the whole question turned upon the "odious document," by which, as it was alleged, the only property of a working man was invaded, and his dearest rights destroyed.

Among the various schemes of compromise suggested by the benevolence of mediators the happiest, as now appears, was devised by Lord St. Leonards. To this proposal we drew attention at the time of its announcement, and gave the public an insight into its character and purport. Nothing in appearance could be simpler or less objectionable. Lord St. Leonards proceeded first to lay down the law, as nobody was more competent to do, and, having thus given a perspicuous statement of the obligations actually binding on workmen, proposed that a copy of this declaration should be suspended in every workshop, and that every workman should recognise and accept the conditions of labour so defined. Of course, there was no room for direct cavil at such a suggestion, for nobody could refuse obedience to the law, and nobody could exact obedience beyond it. At first, however, neither party closed with the proposition. The masters could not reject it, for it answered their purposes, in so far as those purposes were justifiable; but certain collateral points had been raised and were still at issue, which required adjustment. The men, indeed, might well rebel, for in the new declaration was included the substance of the document itself—viz., the liberation of labour from the tyranny of Trades Unions; but they had no producible pretext, and, what was still more to the purpose, they had no available power. In the end, therefore, this has been the basis of the settlement, or so, at least, we must presume from the terms of Mr. Potter's circular. The masters, content with the declaration, withdrew the document; the men obtain by this withdrawal the letter of their ultimate demand.

How scant a warrant, however, is furnished by this conclusion for the jubilant proclamation of Mr. Secretary Potter we need hardly stop to explain, nor are we, indeed, at all concerned to dash the exultation of that functionary and his followers, if they really feel any. That both belligerents should claim a victory is a common incident of strife, nor do we desire to see the workmen pushed to any extremity of humiliation or defeat. For their own sakes, however, and with reference to the appeal on which Mr. Potter now ventures, we must needs remind them, somewhat more accurately than he has done, of the events of the contest. They have been beaten—there is no disguising it—at every point.

The *Morning Herald* on Lord John Russell's Statement on Friday night on the Savoy Question :—

The Ministerial statement respecting Savoy adds little to our previous information. Lord John Russell has cleared himself of any wilful complicity, but not of a great share of responsibility, in the promotion of the Imperial designs. And as we have now all the explanations the Ministry have to give, and all the correspondence they can produce, we may form a tolerably accurate judgment on their policy. That the object which the Ministry proposed to itself is one which commands the sympathies of the great majority of the nation we do not deny. The freedom of Italy—the foundation on her soil of those constitutional liberties to which we owe the greatness of England, and her rescue from the degradation which has so long been a scandal and a menace to Europe—these are results that all enlightened men must desire. And it is not because the influence of England has been thrown into the scale in favour of Italian independence that we impugn the policy of the Government; but because they have gone out of their way to bring about an arrangement fatal to Italy, and because, after all their efforts, they have left her apparently more enchained than ever. The whole question of the policy or impolicy of their conduct rests, to a great extent, on the part they have played in regard to the intended annexation of Savoy. We have repeatedly expressed our opinion—and Lord John Russell's statement in no way alters it—that but for the pertinacity with which the Ministry has clung to the aggrandisement of Sardinia, we should not now be discussing so momentous a question as the inclusion within the French frontier of the slopes of the Alps. All the dates and references brought forward by our Foreign Secretary last night cannot disprove the fact that the creation of a strong power in Northern Italy could only result in the annexation of Savoy and Nice; and that Lord John Russell knew this at the very time he made his four propositions for the settlement of the Italian difficulty. It seems to us that the Foreign Secretary, in his earnest desire to give freedom to Italy, made the great mistake of underrating the strength and the *amour propre* of the French nation. We do not mean to say that he was actually intent upon "jockeying" the Emperor out of his prey; but it is a reasonable inference that he would not, or could not, give Napoleon the credit for an equal pertinacity with himself, and that he hoped, having once obtained his own settlement of Central Italy, that the force of circumstances and the fears of Europe would restrain the filibustering propensities of the French Government. There is, indeed, a strong rumour that the French Emperor holds himself to be the aggrieved individual, and that he reproaches the British Ministry with having left him in the lurch at the eleventh hour, and having displayed a zeal in the defence of treaty rights which they by no means displayed a few months back. Into this dispute we cannot enter. There is an old proverb that when certain people fall out, honest folks come by their own. We should not be surprised if it were verified sooner or later in Italy. But at present the affair looks marvellously as if we should have anybody but the right man in the right place; and we predict that Lord John Russell will have to pass many a "mauvais quart-d'heure" in his defence of the policy which has brought things to this pass.

The *Times* on the amount of Advantage likely to accrue to it by the Repeal of the Paper Duty :—

Our own share in this new era is far from hopeful; it is in faith that we speak, for invention and science have left us thus far in the lurch. Nobody can find out how to make the broadsheet on which these words are printed from any other material than the best quality of cotton or linen rags. The fastidious British public will have at least one good thing in each department, and they must have the *Times* on the whitest, strongest, smoothest, and most uniform paper that can be made. They must have it printed with fine type that would cut through the flimsy straw paper that they see elsewhere. We can no more print on bad paper than we can on corrugated house tiles, on water-pipes, or any other of the wonders of art exhibited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the world in general will gain by the greater freedom given to inventors and small speculators. Papermakers will now take their stand side by side with the respectable tradesmen in the fable, who proposed to fortify the city with leather, with iron, with brick, as their profession might bias them. We shall have paper walls, perhaps paper artillery, paper armour, and everything except paper missiles. We shall be anxious to see how high the nation will soar on its new paper wings, and what will be their texture, their colour, and their strength. But, whatever they are, it is no affair of ours; we shall remain as we are.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday Evening.

The Government is gradually working out its own destruction, and must fall by its own devices, notwithstanding its apparent strength and Gladstone's backing—

"A daring pilot when the waves run high."

The doings and sayings of our Foreign Secretary, in reference to the annexation of Savoy, awoke a perfect storm of indignation in the House of Commons last night. On this night week Mr. Kinglake put a motion on the books, in reference to this question, which would have come on for discussion last night, and have had precedence of Government business, had the regular course of events been followed. At the personal request, however, of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kinglake, expecting everything aboveboard, consented to postpone his motion for a week, on the grounds that the public service would suffer by its being brought forward last night; but the member for Bridgewater little anticipated the trap which had been laid for him until last night, when he found that Lord J. Russell had no notion of allowing the "miserable hungry mountain tops" of Savoy to take up the time of the House of Commons, when the Government Reform Bill was down for the same night. Thereupon a regular scene ensued. Horsman was as caustic as ever. Kinglake forgot his usually calm manner, in the violence of his indignation. Sir John Pakington, who sits so immoveable to passing impressions in the front bench, roused himself into a fury. Seymour Fitzgerald fired up; and as for Disraeli, whose countenance never bears frown or smile, and who, from his habit of sitting with head uncovered, fulfils Shakspere's idea, that "there is no art to find the mind's construction on the face," he forgot his usual *inexpressible* features in the warmth of his rage. However, the steed has been stolen ere the stable door was closed, for already envoys from Savoy have arrived at Chambery, on their way to do homage to the Emperor. No sooner was the Treaty passed the House of Commons, than the finishing stroke is given to Savoy, and the paper duty is abolished without a free exportation of rags being permitted.

The following twenty-one Irish members supported the Government last night, in their proposal to do away with the duty on paper:—Sir J. Acton, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Bellew, Mr. John Blake, Mr. Isaac Butt, Viscount Castlerosse, Right Hon. R. Deasy, Mr. Ennis, Hon. F. Fortescue, Major Gavin, Mr. Greene, Col. Greville, Mr. Lanigan, Mr. O. Lever, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. Maguire, Lord Proby, Captain Stackpoole, Mr. Waldron, Colonel Luke White, and Sir John Ar

COUNTY CLARE ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The Clare Election Committee, besides determining that the election of Colonel White was void, unanimously resolved that Mr. Calcutt is not disqualified from becoming a candidate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the 4th annual meeting of the Ottoman Bank, held yesterday, the report was unanimously adopted, and the dividend bonus, at the rate of 14 per cent. was declared.

It was rumoured in Westminster Hall yesterday that Mr. Lush, Q.C., would be the new judge.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved the second reading of the Religious Worship Bill, intended to give the same ecclesiastical liberty to clergymen of the Church of England now granted to Nonconformists. At present, no clergyman could celebrate Divine worship in any parish without a licence from the bishop and permission from the incumbent. It was proposed to legalise the services as now performed in the theatres.

Mr. WALPOLE was as anxious as Mr. King to extend the Gospel among the masses, but the present bill, giving the right to any clergyman to preach and administer the sacrament in his own manner, would destroy the parochial system, and lead to confusion and disturbance.

Lord ROBERT CECIL said that the measure would sweep away the only Episcopal power left—that of inhibition. It would permit clergymen to act as they pleased, and was a revolutionary measure which ought not to have been brought forward at a morning sitting. He would not admit that the House wished to extend Christianity, inasmuch as it numbered Jews amongst its members.

Sir F. GOLDSMID warmly declared that Jewish members were equally anxious with Christian members that persons professing the Christian religion should enjoy to the full the advantages of their own creed.

Mr. M. MILNES opposed the bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reprobated the allusion to the Jewish members of the House, from whose admission no ill results whatever had arisen, and who had never attempted to injure the Church Establishment. As for the bill, he trusted it would be withdrawn.

Mr. HORSFALL supported the measure, as necessary to the extension of the Church of England. It would not interfere with the parochial system, though it might with that abuse of it which had prevailed of late years.

Mr. AYRTON supported the bill, and invited those who objected to it to propose a better.

Mr. CROSS opposed, and

Mr. B. DIGBY SEYMOUR supported the measure.

Mr. BOUVERIE said that the only effect of the bill would be to make confusion.

Mr. BASS denied the measure was for the interest of the Church of England.

Mr. ADDERLEY was in favour of the principle of the bill, but thought that, to be efficient, it ought to be remodelled.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, after hearing testimony to the good conduct of the Jews in that House, declared his dissent from the bill, which he believed to mean that any person who had a quarrel with his clergyman should be able to employ a rival clergyman, and open a rival church. He considered that the bill would promote religious discord and fanaticism.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the measure, as calculated to cause contention and confusion.

Mr. BAINES supported the bill, as relieving the clergy from many trammels which now interfered with their freedom of action.

Mr. LEFROY, as an Irish member, and as the provisions of the measure extended to Ireland, offered it his most decided opposition.

Lord ASHLEY said that the bill was uncalled for, and, if it passed, would lead to much uneasiness.

Colonel SYKES commented on the ignorance of religion prevalent among the masses of people, which, he hoped, the bill would correct.

Mr. G. HARDY contended that clergymen of the Church had already ample liberty for the celebration of Divine worship, and some of them now asked by this bill to be allowed to violate their ecclesiastical oaths, and be free from the superintendence of the bishop.

After some remarks from Mr. CONINGHAM,

Mr. MELLOR, without pledging himself to details, supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. SPOONER likewise would vote for the second reading, feeling assured that vast masses of the people had not at present an opportunity of hearing the Gospel. The bill might have faults, but it deserved consideration.

The House then divided, when the motion for the second reading was negatived by 168 to 131.

Lord STANLEY brought up the report of the committee appointed to try the Clare election, which found the return of Colonel Luke White was a void return, and that many electors had been bribed; but it was not proved that Colonel White was cognisant thereof.

The Marriages (England and Ireland) Bill, and the Adulteration of Food or Drink Bill, passed through committee.

A division being taken on clause 2, restricting the clause to England, it was affirmed by 101 to 88.

Mr. MAGUIRE observed that the bill ought to be applied to Ireland, and trusted that some machinery would be framed for the purpose.

Mr. A. BRUCE put in the same claim for Scotland.

The other business of the day was disposed of, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 14.—Sugar steady; rice not much wanted; saltpetre firm, 400 bags Bengal sold at 38s to 39s 6d for six and a half to nine per cent. refraction; linseed in good demand.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, MARCH 14.—Beasts, 1,731; sheep, 3,707; calves, 465. Best beef, 6½d to 7¼d; middling, 5½d to 6½d; inferior, 4½d to 5d. Best wedders, in wool, 7d to 8½d; middling, 7½d to 8¼d; ewes, 6d to 7d; best wedders, clipped, 7d to 7½d; best calves, 7d to 7½d; inferior, 5d to 6d.

COVENTRY RACES.

Coventry Handicap — Joskin, 1st; Dreadnought, 2nd; Master, 3rd.—Nine ran.

City Handicap—The Poet, 1st; Miss Eleanor, 2nd; Macbeth, 3rd.—Three ran.

Handicap Plate—Soothsayer, 1st; Dreadnought, 2nd; Miss Eleanor, 3rd.

Craven Steeplechase—Huntaman, 1st; Topsy, 2nd; Tartar, 3rd.—Six ran.

Hurdle Race—Pyrrhus, 1st; Caliph, 2nd; Grillade, 3rd. Eight ran.

Stoneleigh Steeplechase—Tumbler, 1st; others distanced.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As one of your subscribers, feeling an interest in the subject, permit me to ask, why it is that a paper possessing such an extensive circulation as the IRISH TIMES is not furnished with the particulars of the various auctions which are of daily occurrence in our city? I have been for some time subscribing to your paper; and, wishing to dispose by auction of some household property which has just come into my hands, it naturally occurred to me to advertise it in the IRISH TIMES, particularly as its circulation is stated to be upwards of 8,000 copies daily—and from my own knowledge I believe this statement to be perfectly correct; but, strange to say, upon referring to its columns, I do not find in them the auction advertisements which appear in the other papers. Now, why is this the case? Can it arise from an arrangement between the auctioneers of Dublin and the proprietors of the other papers, or is it through carelessness on the part of the former? As it appears to me a very great neglect of the interests of their clients to advertise in papers which charge a much higher rate for insertion, and to omit those which are not only lower in their charges, but which are read by all classes of our community.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A CITIZEN.

Morrison-square.

N.B.—I enclose my card.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—One of the articles in our Commercial Treaty with France is coal, which will enhance its value in this kingdom, and, were it not for the sake of the humbler classes, I should regret, for them, and only them, will we be driven to work our bogs and coal fields. Our bogs, although deemed a dark spot on the nation, may yet become a most valuable diamond, and I will endeavour to show you and the public a slight of their value.

Now, sir, one acre of an average bog in depth is capable of yielding 5,000 tons of compressed fuel, very little inferior to coal but, as a fuel in bed or sitting rooms, superior as regards health. This compressed turf can be produced in cutting on the bog at a cost of 3s. 6d. per ton; add to this 50 per cent. for profit, and we have a superior fuel for 5s. 3d. per ton.

In order to use this fuel in Dublin, I will show pretty near the cost. I will assume the bog to be from 30 to 60 miles from Dublin, and having either rail or canal transit, which will average 2s. 6d. per ton, which, if added to 5s. 3d., will be 7s. 9d., or say 8s., the cost per ton delivered in Dublin.

Our Irish bogs will last 600 years at 25,000,000 tons to be consumed every year, and after the bogs are exhausted our coal fields will last 1,000 years, and at the end of 1,600 years there will be other bogs and other coal fields.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FUEL.

14th March, 1860.

THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I very thankfully acknowledge the receipt of £1, from the "Tradesman," Mr. John Maguire, of 10, Dawson-street, ironmonger, in aid of the funds of the above society. Let only Mr. Maguire's advice and example be followed, and the Church Education Society will be more prosperous than ever.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER LEEPER, A.M., Assistant-Secretary,

March 14, 1860. 10, Kildare-street.

THE MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the above society will be held on to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Scripture portion to be considered, Hebrews, 9th chapter. A lecture by John Morgan, Esq., F.R.C.S.I.—Subject, "The Senses."

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—If the difficulties of this society should lead those who have always adhered to it from conscientious motives to make at present a greater exertion in its behalf, so that its schools may be properly supported and efficiently inspected, the Board of education in Ireland will have cause to be thankful.—*Clerical Journal.*

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY KILDARE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Naas, Wednesday, March 14.

CROWN COURT.

Mr. Justice Keogh sat in the Crown Court at 10 a.m., and disposed of the following cases:—

The Queen v. Ryan and Johnson.

The prisoners were indicted for the manslaughter of Thomas Johnson, a butcher, who resided at Kildare, in this county.

James Ryan, examined by Mr. Battersby, Q.C.—I recollect 3rd February last; the deceased was going to turn out some sheep from a yard, when the deceased and the prisoner Ryan, who is his stepson, had a scuffle about the opening of the yard gate; the deceased first laid hold of the prisoner Ryan; the deceased was tipsy, and upon that occasion struck his wife, who was present; the deceased ordered Ryan, the prisoner, who was interfering, to go away—that it was a family affair; Ryan then struck at the deceased, and the deceased struck with his foot at Ryah; the next thing was, that Ryan kicked the deceased in the abdomen, and the deceased fell; this was on Friday; on the following Sunday deceased died.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—The prisoner was very quarrelsome, and wanting to fight; the prisoner Johnson was not present when the kick was given.

James Harman, examined by Mr. Griffith—I recollect the evening deceased was injured; I live near his place; deceased was kicking at the yard gate; I came up and told him to come away—that he knew what he would get; after some time the deceased got in, and was driving a sheep out of the yard; Johnson ran at the deceased and knocked him down with a kick.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—I was there the whole time, and Ryan did not strike the deceased at all; it was Johnson kicked him.

There were other witnesses who deposed to the same effect, and a statement by the deceased, made before a magistrate, was given in evidence, to the effect that Ryan had kicked him.

Mr. Curran, in an able speech for the prisoners, commented on the discrepancies between the statements of the Crown witnesses as to which of the prisoners gave the kick which caused death, and called agentleman who gave Johnson an excellent character.

The jury, after hearing his lordship's charge retired, and after deliberating for about twenty minutes, returned into court with a verdict Acquitting both prisoners.

Counsel for the Crown—Messrs. Battersby, Q.C.; Griffith, Crawford, and Kelly.

For the prisoners—Mr. J. A. Curran.

The Queen v. Hugh Cleary.

In this case the accused had been standing out on bail, and when the case was called on

Mr. Curran asked, did the Crown mean to press the charge, which was for stealing a ram?

It appeared that Cleary was a respectable farmer, and after some consideration the Crown counsel said they would not go on with the case, but allow Mr. Cleary to be discharged.

His Lordship said the jury should be sworn to acquit him, in order that there should be no imputation on a respectable man. He thought that more care should be taken about sending up bills against respectable men when there was no case to support an indictment, and observed, in discharging the prisoner, that he left court without the slightest imputation on his character.

The Queen v. Thompson.

This was a private prosecution by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, against the prisoner, for having forged an order for the delivery of certain parcels, forwarded by the railway to Farrier-Sergeant Gray, of the Scots Greys, who are stationed at Newbridge, in this county. It appeared, in evidence, that the prisoner had an order written in pencil for the delivery of the parcels in question, properly signed by Grey. The company's officer refused to deliver the articles without an order in writing, and the prisoner then went and brought an order in Grey's name, in writing, which, it was proved, he had written himself, and on this order the parcels were handed over to him.

The jury Acquitted the prisoner.

Counsel for the prosecution—Mr. J. A. Curran.

For the prisoner—Mr. G. W. Maunsell.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Chief Justice Lefroy.)

His Lordship sat at half-past ten this morning, to try the following case:—

Matthew Fay and others v. the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company.

This action was brought to recover damages against the defendants, for not having forwarded 104 head of cattle, shipped on board the Trafalgar, for conveyance to Manchester market.

It appeared that the plaintiff had shipped the cattle in question on the 31st October last, and that the captain of the Trafalgar put back on account of the severity of the weather. The plaintiff alleges that he might have proceeded on his voyage on the following day (Tuesday); that as the vessel did not sail, he suffered by losing the market, and therefore claimed his expenses and the charges for carriage. Several witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, in proof of the above facts, when the case was postponed, at the request of the defendants' counsel, till next day.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Kilkenny, Wednesday, March 14.

COUNTY COURT.

The Right Hon. Baron Greene took his seat at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to charge the Grand Jury, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Henry Butler Kilmurry (foreman); Hon. Charles H. Butler Clarke, John D. Montmorency, Charles Hely, Howard St. George, Lorenzo Izod, W. Lloyd, Floyd, John Walsh, Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, Sir John Blunden, James Kearney Aylward, Peter Connellan, James Langrishe, Edmund Smithwick, Robert Tyndall, Edward Golding, Wm. Fipod, Thomas Elliott, John Waring, Thomas Neville, Alex. Hamilton, Thomas Power, Trench Bookey, Arthur Wellesley Moose.

The learned Judge then proceeded with the trial of prisoners.

Columbus Murphy was indicted for shooting at Patrick Cleary, with intent to kill.

Patrick Cleary, examined by Mr. Wall, Q.C.—Stated that he resided about forty or fifty perches from the prisoner; about a fortnight before the firing, prisoner came into a field with a gun, and presented it at me, when he was about twenty yards away; his son and daughter and himself went to Carrick on the 18th of June, with a horse and car; on their way home from Carrick they passed Windgap Police Barrack about one o'clock at night; afterwards I passed the prisoner's house; I saw prisoner in his house by the light of the candle; they then went home and unharnessed the horse, led him to witness' land, and passed the prisoner's house; while he was mending the gap of the field there was a shot fired at him; he then saw prisoner with a gun in his hand; he afterwards followed prisoner and saw him go into his own house.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. Johnstone—I have known prisoner nine or ten years; he got land that I was wishing to get from Lord Ormonde, and I got the promise that I would, when prisoner left Lord Ormonde's employment; I would wish to get the prisoner out of the country if I could; I never told anyone except my own family of the first time he presented the gun at me; the prisoner was in the back window of his house, with the candle before him; there was a man of the name of Morrissey, sleeping in my house the night of the shooting; I went to the Rev. Mr. Hayden to tell him that prisoner's wife was drunk, for the purpose of his telling Mr. Walshe, Lord Ormonde's agent; I was brought into the Bishop's Court for scandal.

To a Juror—The prisoner had left Lord Ormonde's employment at the time the shot was fired; it was a very bright night.

Mary Cleary, examined by Mr. Rolleston, Q.C.—Was with her father at Carrick-on-Suir, on the 18th of July last; she deposed to having seen the prisoner going into his house that night with a gun in his hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnstone—The Murphys have been living near us for eight or nine years; we have not been on speaking terms with them for the last five years; heard her father speak of the land, and he was angry that he could not get the eight acres at present in Murphy's possession.

James Cleary, examined by Mr. Wall—Corroborated the two last witnesses.

John Cleary proved that he heard a shot on that evening while his father was out.

Patrick Prendergast proved that the prisoner had said to him, "How could I be friends with a man that wanted my land? and if I hear any more of it, I will be the death of him."

Mr. Somerville, police officer, stated that it is not quite a quarter of a mile from the prisoner's house to the place where the alleged firing took place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnstone—It is, in my opinion, thirty-five yards from the road, where the prosecutor stated he identified the prisoner when he had the candle; I places Constable Smullen in the same window, both by day and night, and could not recognise him; I then reversed the process, and stopped in the window myself.

Mr. E. Johnstone, on behalf of the prisoner, stated that this was the second occasion upon which the prisoner at the bar was on his trial—once before for this offence, and that on that occasion, the jury had disagreed. What motive had the prisoner at the bar for presenting a gun at the prosecutor? He denounced the prosecution on behalf of Pat Cleary, John Cleary, and James Cleary, as an infernal conspiracy, to get the prisoner out of the land, which the prosecutor had the promise of when the prisoner had left the Marquis of Ormonde's service. Had Cleary got these eight acres of land, they (the jury) would never have heard one word of all this firing. No satisfactory evidence had been given for the circumstance of the Clearys having made no complaint to the police on the first occasion he alleged he had been fired at. The officer of police had most properly gone to investigate the whole affair, and try to find whether there was any conspiracy. Counsel said that, firstly, he would prove for the prisoner an *alibi*; secondly, he would prove that another man had fired the shot that James Cleary had said he had heard that night; thirdly, he would call the Roman Catholic clergyman of the district, as well as Mr. Walsh, Lord Ormonde's agent, both of whom would tell them what the previous character and habits of the prisoner were.

Bridget Wall, examined by Mr. Johnstone—Proved that the prisoner had been in his own house that evening, and did not leave the house at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wall—William Sweeny stated that he had fired a gun on the 18th July, about 11 o'clock.

Margaret Sweeny stated that William Sweeny had fired the gun.

James Morrissey, examined by Mr. Johnstone, stated that on the morning of the 19th of July last, he heard the prosecutor say that "he had been fired at the night before, and that he thought it was Murphy," the prisoner.

Constable Smullen stated that he had accompanied Mr. Somerville, on the investigation made by that officer, and that on that occasion, when Mr. Somerville had stood in the window, he could not recognise him.

The Rev. Mr. Hayden and the Rev. Mr. Walsh were examined as to the character of the prisoner. These gentlemen said the prisoner had always been a man of the best character, and of a quiet disposition.

Mr. Wall, Q.C., replied on behalf of the Crown. Counsel hoped to satisfy the jury that the witnesses who had been examined on behalf of the Crown had so corroborated the prosecutor as to leave no doubt on their minds that the prisoner had fired the shot which was the subject of the present prosecution.

Counsel having reviewed the evidence, the learned Judge charged the jury, who retired, and have not yet returned their verdict.

Counsel for the prosecution—Messrs. Wall, Q.C.; Rolleston, Q.C.; and S. Curtis.

Counsel for the prisoner—Mr. E. Johnstone.

CITY COURT.

The Queen v. Brennan.

In this case the prisoner was indicted for maliciously stabbing John Hayden, a guard on the Great Southern and Western Railway, on the 2nd February last, in the city of Kilkenny.

Messrs. O'Donnell, Q.C., and Curtis, prosecuted.

Mr. Purcell defended the prisoner.

It appeared that on the evening of the 2nd February, the prosecutor was passing through John-street, on his way to the railway station, when the prisoner, whom he had never seen before, staggered up against him in a state of extreme intoxication, and immediately the prosecutor felt himself stabbed. When the prosecutor first saw the prisoner approaching he was staggering from side to side, holding his hands on his sides, about the level of where the prosecutor was afterwards wounded. The prisoner then walked on for six or seven yards, when the prosecutor followed and arrested him.

On cross-examination, he stated his belief that the act was purely accidental, and that the prisoner was not conscious at the time of what he had done.

Several other witnesses having been examined, and counsel for the prisoner, and Mr. O'Donnell, in reply, for the Crown, having addressed the jury, the latter, after a short deliberation, Acquitted the prisoner.

COUNTY FERMANAGH.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Wednesday, March 14.

The Chief Baron entered the Crown Court at ten o'clock.

RIOT AND ASSAULT.

A petty jury having been empannelled,

Francis Greaves, William Greaves, and John Bell, jun., were indicted for a riot and assault on John Somerville, at Lowtherstown, on the 8th February last.

The affair originated in a public-house, where the parties quarrelled about some eatables. The prosecutor seemed to have acted foolishly in the matter. The prisoners are most respectable young men.

The jury found Francis Greaves Guilty, and Acquitted the two other prisoners.

The Court sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

PERJURY.

Alexander Noble, a respectable-looking man, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Messrs. Majer, Q.C., and S. Y. Johnstone prosecuted on the part of the Crown.

Messrs. R. Johnston and R. Carson defended the prisoner.

Richard Hamilton, Esq., Clerk of the Peace for County Fermanagh, was examined by Mr. Major, and deposed that at the Easter Sessions of Newtownbutler, before the late Hamilton Georges, Esq., chairman of the county, there was a civil bill tried between Patrick and John Hughes, which was dismissed on the merits. The prisoner was examined on that occasion, and swore that he was present in the house of one Gabriel Montgomery, of Lisnaskea, on the 2nd October, 1856, when John Hughes signed a promissory note to Patrick Hughes for the sum of £10, and that prisoner wrote his name, then and there, as a subscribing witness. The promissory note produced and identified. The note, which was dated 2nd October, 1856, bore a stamp dated 1859. Witness took down the evidence of the prisoner, and afterwards read it to him. He still said he was present when the bill was signed, and that the signatures to it were genuine.

John Hughes was examined by Mr. S. Y. Johnstone, and deposed that he never signed his name to the promissory note; he knew nothing of it until he received a process from his brother for the £10.

The witness, on his cross-examination, admitted seeing the prisoner in Lisnaskea, on the 2nd October, 1856; did not go into Montgomery's, but called out his wife, who was there in company with his brother, his brother's wife, and the prisoner, did not remain two minutes at the house.

Margaret Hughes, wife of the preceding witness, corroborated his statement; there was no document signed in Montgomery's house on the night in question; John Cairnes was not present; Pat Hughes and his wife shortly after gave lodging to a woman and her daughter, who had children to the prisoner; this woman was sister to Pat Hughes' wife; witness and her husband refused to give them a house.

Mr. Ashenhurst, of the Mechanical Department of the Stamp-office, Dublin, deposed that the stamps same as that on the promissory note were not stamped nor issued previous to the date marked on it; this note bears a stamp with the date 7th of first month, 1859.

To a Juror—Never knew a mistake to occur in stamping in the dates; officers are appointed to examine the stamps to see that they are correct in every particular.

To Mr. Major—It is impossible this note could have been stamped in 1856; the "plugs" for stamping the year "1859" were not registered for use in the Stamping Department until 31st December, 1858.

This closed the case for the Crown.

[Case proceeding.]

COUNTY MAYO.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Castlebar, March 13.

CROWN COURT.

Baron Fitzgerald, having taken his seat on the bench, proceeded to rule the books.

John Kean, who pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen the sum of £2 out of a letter, and forged a name to a post-office order, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for the first offence, and three for the latter.

John Muckcain was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for feloniously killing and slaying one Patrick Bradley.

William Mangan, whose trial appeared in the IRISH TIMES of Monday, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and hard labour.

James Force, a rather decent-looking man, was then placed at the bar, to receive sentence for a violent assault. His Lordship sentenced him to be imprisoned for six calendar months, with hard labour.

Anne Noon, who pleaded guilty to having stolen a shawl, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Michael Scott and Richard Gallagher, who were charged with having assaulted John Ryder, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment each.

The Queen v. Miles Henry Jordan.

This case excited a great deal of interest, on account of the prisoner, who moved in a very high sphere of life, being charged with the manslaughter of his servant, Michael Lochen.

Several witnesses having been examined for the prosecution,

Mr. Bourke proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner, dwelling on his high character, and the total want of evidence to prove even that there was not sufficient caution used by him in discharging the pistol. He concluded his long and pithy address by calling upon the jury to acquit the prisoner, as the death of the deceased was purely accidental, and as no one regretted it more than Mr. Jordan himself.

The Rev. Mark A. Foster, Vicar of Keltimagh, and John C. Larminie, Esq., Local Inspector, and Edward Knott, Esq., M.D., gave testimony to his high character and gentlemanly conduct on all occasions.

Mr. West replied on behalf of the Crown.

His Lordship then charged the jury, who, after about ten minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The announcement of the verdict was received with loud applause, which lasted several minutes, and the prisoner was at once released.

Dr. Fitzgerald, of Newtownbutler, deposed that the deceased died from wounds inflicted on his head by a blunt instrument, and that they were inflicted while the deceased was lying on his back.

Some other unimportant evidence was offered; after which Mr. Johnstone spoke on behalf of the prisoner.

The Judge having delivered a lengthened charge to the jury, the latter, after a short deliberation, Atquitted the prisoner.

The court rose at half-past eight o'clock, the trial having lasted the entire day.

RECORD COURT.

Tuesday, March 13

The Soliciter-General entered the court at ten o'clock, and was occupied until the rising of the court, with the case of

Kerns v. Clements.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of £114, being extras of a contract in building a bridge by the plaintiff, at Ashfield, county Cavan, for Colonel Clements, the defendant. The contract was, that the piers and abutments of the bridge should have a foundation of two feet, but the contractor, finding the foundation bad at that depth, sunk them five feet, on the presumption that he had the authority of defendant for so doing. The surveyor, however, did not give his official sanction to the alteration, and the contractor, after waiting five days for the latter, proceeded with the work.

The Jury found for the defendant.

The court rose at six o'clock.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Belfast, Wednesday, March 14.

CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Hall.)

After my despatch was closed last evening, several criminal cases were disposed of.

John O'Hara was indicted for stealing a blanket and quilt at Belfast, on the 21st of February, the property of Jane Stewart.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty of receiving the goods knowing them to be stolen. It was then proved that the prisoner had been previously convicted, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

His Lordship sentenced him to penal servitude for 14 years.

LARCENY.

Edward Harvey was indicted for having at Belfast, on the 10th of February last, stolen two coats, the property of one Samuel Duffield, and a number of printed bills, the property of one John Irvine.

It appeared the prisoner had been left alone in the office of Mr. Irvine, in which the coats and bills were, and was detected by a porter leaving with the coats and bills on his person.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence on the prisoner, said that it appeared he had, on nine previous occasions, been convicted of various offences, for the most part felonies, and, under such circumstances, the only course which he could take, would be, to sentence him to a long period of penal servitude.

His Lordship then sentenced him to 14 years' penal servitude.

RECORD COURT.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and a Special Jury).

Kerns v. Mercer and others.

This was an action of trespass to recover damages from the defendants for breaking and entering the plaintiff's shop, and taking and carrying away large quantities of the plaintiff's goods which were therein.

The defendants traversed the breaking and entering, and pleaded leave and licence for the alleged taking and carrying away of the plaintiff's goods.

Damages were laid at £1,000.

The case is at hearing when this despatch is forwarded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Andrews, Q.C.; Ferguson, Q.C.; and Arthur Close. Agent—Mr. M'Lean.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Joy, Q.C.; Kernan, Q.C.; and E. S. Dix. Agent—Mr. D. O'Rorke.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 o'clock.

THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Lord J. RUSSELL brought up further papers on the affairs of Italy. The noble lord, in moving that they be laid on the table, said—I wish to answer the inquiry made yesterday by the right hon. gentleman the member for Bucks. The right honourable gentleman, as I understood, complained that in the debate upon the Commercial Treaty I had not answered various questions which were put in regard to the conduct of foreign affairs. I did not think it at all advisable to enter at that time into a discussion as to the conduct of foreign affairs, because it would have prevented the progress of the debate, which was properly directed to the merits of the Commercial Treaty. Although I took no part in that debate, I have no objection—although I cannot refer regularly to what took place in a former debate—to answer the charges which were made the subject of complaint, and in the first place I think I ought to say that I should be very sorry to be thought to have misrepresented the conduct of Lord Malmesbury, as I understood was stated by the noble lord opposite, the member for Leicestershire (Lord John Manners). I said, as far as I could make out, that Lord Malmesbury had not obtained any satisfactory assurance upon the subject of Savoy from the French Government. It is of some importance to know in what state the question was left by the late Government. I find in the first page of the correspondence with regard to Savoy and Nice, and in Captain Harris' despatch, the following:—"I pointed to the pages 480 and 507, showing the steps which the Government had taken to ascertain the truth of this report, but which led to no distinct statement on the part of the French Government." I do not consider Captain Harris is a person likely to view unfavourably the conduct of Lord Malmesbury, and if he had thought that Lord Malmesbury had obtained any satisfactory assurance and a distinct statement, he would have, no doubt, stated it in the despatch. But looking at the despatches which are referred to, that at 480 is a despatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Cowley, in which he states he had read an account of a treaty concluded between France and Sardinia, which was said to provide for the cession of Savoy and the future government of Italy, and directed Lord Cowley to ask whether any such treaty had been concluded. Lord Cowley's answer to that despatch, which is dated May 1st, states that Count Walewski had replied that up to that moment there was no treaty whatever between France and Sardinia, but he said that under certain circumstances an offensive and defensive treaty would become necessary, but he made no allusion to the territorial question. That is what I understood the noble lord opposite to say was to be taken as a satisfactory answer in regard to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. It appears to me that it was left for Lord Malmesbury to judge whether he would pursue the inquiry further, as to whether there was any treaty or not, as in regard to this particular question there was no assurance that there was not an understanding between the two Governments that Savoy was to be ceded to France under certain arrangements. (Hear, hear.) It was in this state, therefore, that the present Government found the question; and I think the first of the accusations brought against us is to this effect, that her Majesty's Government have pursued a policy of promoting the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagnas to Sardinia, and that thereby we have been laying the groundwork for the annexation of Savoy to France, and which it ought to have been our business to avert. I think the accusation is founded upon a misapprehension of the policy which her Majesty's Government has pursued. The policy of the Government is not a policy which requires the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagnas to Sardinia, or required them to have a separate form of government; our policy is to endeavour, by negociations and by representations of our views to the different Governments of Europe, to secure to the Italian people the power of managing their own affairs. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Now, that object, which is, in fact, the independence of Italy, was to be combined, if possible, with such arrangements as might be recognised by the *de facto* Governments by the various Powers of Europe, and especially by France. Well, sir, I had a message from Count Walewski, through Lord Cowley, that he hoped I would endeavour to persuade the Tuscan official agent, who was coming here after the war, to induce the Provisional Government of Tuscany to be contented with the recall of the son of the Grand Duke Leopold, with the establishment of a constitution in Tuscany, with an Italian Ministry, with Italian colours. (Hear, hear.) The agent who came to this country was a person of as high a mind, of as much integrity, and of as much disinterestedness as I ever knew a man to be. (Hear.) When he came to speak to me upon the subject, I represented to him that the son of the Grand Duke was considered to be a person of cultivated mind, of liberal disposition in politics, and that he was likely, if called to rule over Tuscany, to govern it upon constitutional principles. He told me it would be impossible that the Tuscans could again receive the son of the Grand Duke Leopold. I said to him, "Why you yourself were the person, when you were called upon by the Grand Duke Leopold to form a Ministry — you were the person to recommend that the Archduke Ferdinand should succeed, and be the Grand Duke of Tuscany." He said, "That was perfectly true; but his conduct since then had been of such a nature as to entirely alienate the affections of the people. He went to Modena at the time of the ballk off Magenta, and it was arranged that, if the battle should be decided in favour of the Austrians, he was to march with a portion of the Austrian army, and take possession of Florence and Tuscany in virtue of his command of that Austrian force. Then, again, at the battle of Solferino he was in the army of the Emperor of Austria. He had then decided to take his part with Austria against Italy, and we were determined to fight the battle of Italy against Austria." I must confess that that seemed to me a reasonable objection to the restoration of the Archduke Ferdinand. At a later period there was a question of another combination, and I was informed by Lord Cowley that he thought that combination might be one with which the Emperor of the French would be content, and that he would propose it to Austria. On the other hand, I asked Lord Loftus if he thought that if such a proposition were made to Austria it would be adopted, and that proposal was for the formation of a kingdom in Central Italy. There is a despatch on the table relative to that subject, but it is quite impossible for me, although I might entertain such a proposition—although I might say that Great Britain would be content with it—to suggest any proposition with which the people of Italy themselves would not be satisfied. Well, I took means to ascertain the opinions of the leading people of Italy, and I was informed by men who knew them intimately — Italians and English—that they would not agree to the erection of a kingdom in Central Italy. Their position was this: they said that it was allowable to the Emperor of the French, if he did not wish to carry on the war any further, to make peace at Villafranca, and to confirm that peace at Zurich; but they were bound to consider in what state Italy would be left if the conquest of the French had proceeded as far as the Adriatic, and if the kingdom of Sardinia had received not only Lombardy but Venetia; then they would have been contented with a kingdom in Central Italy, and also contented to take back the Archduke Ferdinand as the Grand Duke of Tuscany. But in their present position it is obvious that the kingdom of Sardinia, divided from the Romagnas and divided from Tuscany, would be so weak that, having the fortresses of the Mincio constantly frowning upon her and menacing her, it would be quite impossible for her to maintain her independence. (Hear.) He therefore was of opinion that nothing but a strong kingdom of Sardinia, strengthened by the accession of the Romagnas, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, would be sufficient to secure the independence of Italy. In the same way as we had offered no opposition to the restoration of the Grand Duke, we exhibited no hostility to the establishment of a kingdom of Central Italy. But our whole conduct was based not upon annexation, but on the principle of allowing the people of Central Italy to form a Government for themselves, and after three centuries of servitude and oppression to assert their independence, whether of Austria, or of France, or of any other Power. (Cheers.) When, therefore, we found that neither a restoration nor a kingdom of Central Italy would be accepted as an arrangement—when we knew likewise that the Emperor of the French had declared, and over again that no force should be employed to impose any particular form of Government on the people of Tuscany, we could only come to the conclusion that if the people of Central Italy were to have their own way and please themselves, the annexation to Sardinia was the plan which they would most certainly set up. It was our wish, being desirous that the independence of Italy should be secured, that they should be allowed, if they thought proper, by a new vote or otherwise, to assert again their annexation to Sardinia, and that if the King of Sardinia accepted the act, the countries thus united should become one kingdom. The next accusation is, that for a long time I was acquainted by private letters and otherwise of the intentions of the Emperor of the French, if a kingdom of Northern and Central Italy were formed, to ask for the annexation of Savoy, and that I made no sort of objection against that course until the end of January. Now, this accusation rests merely on the confusion of dates, for if any one consults the papers, he will find that the very strongest objections I made—pushed perhaps to extremes—were made on the 5th July. I stated what I conceived might be the consequence of the perseverance of the Emperor of the French in any plan for annexation, and what distrust such perseverance would produce. Well, no doubt Count Walewski said, and said three or four times to Lord Cowley, in the first place that the annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia was not possible, that that was an arrangement which could never be permitted; and he hinted more than once—I think it appears in the despatch—that probably if that plan were persisted in, although the French army would not march into Tuscany, no opposition would be made to the march of the Austrian army thither, with a view of restoring the Grand Duke. Therefore, in his view of the case, no such event was probable. At another time he stated that a kingdom of Central Italy might possibly be formed, but at no time was he willing to have such an annexation as the people of Central Italy desired. Therefore, it would seem that in his eyes the annexation of Savoy was an improbable contingency. In January the question assumed another shape, and we were asked by Switzerland what we intended to do. Articles appeared in several of the French papers which indicated that a project was on foot for the annexation of Savoy, and then we repeated at the end of January in terms as strong, if not stronger, than those we had used in July, the objections that are felt, and our fear of the distrust the proposal would create. In fact, on this question we never concealed our feelings or opinions from the Emperor of the French; we never led him to believe that this was a project which would not meet with objection, but we stated in a plain, straightforward manner what our objections were. The right hon. gentleman made another accusation, which was that in making our communication to Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, with respect to the four propositions, we did not say that if Sardinia annexed Tuscany and the Romagna, in that case the Emperor of the French would propose to take Savoy. We could not properly do that, because from France the proposition was never made, nor consent was ever asked. Prince Gortschakoff said, "I am glad to find that I need not make any objection to these propositions, because they are not made." It would have been not only absurd, but improper, for us to say, "I have is a proposition of the French Government, if this annexation takes place, which may be brought forward; we warn you against it." It was for the French Government to make these propositions to foreign Powers, and not for us to suggest them. What we did was to make a proposition to the Government of the French Emperor that if the people of their provinces and States, should declare in favour of annexation, we would not ask the King of Sardinia to abstain any longer from sending his troops into the country. We made that proposition to France, and there was no mistake on our part as to what we wanted to do. These are our explanations as to these various points; but then there is another question which is an a

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Neither the *Debats Constitutionel*, or *Siecle* had yet incurred what is known here as an *avertissement*, the editorial caution being vigilant enough to leave no peg on which to hang that appendage. To-day the *Siecle* gets its first admonition for a review of some book published at Brussels, and the censorship propounds its reason for the act (silly judges should never give the reasons for their decision), "that what is harmless in a volume becomes dreadful in a journal." Now what is the result? The passages from the book which, even, in the *Siecle's* review obtained small notice are now emblazoned all over France in the official warning which embodies them, and every Paris and provincial paper will have to reproduce the offensive statement, the drift of which is simply that in every country during the present century the clergy of all sects and creeds are visibly acting as a drag on social progress; that the dervish or the mollah is not a greater nuisance in Turkey than the monk or monsignor in Italy; that persons and presbyters are nearly as bad, and that human happiness and general civilisation have everywhere to struggle with folks holding a commission from the other world. If this be meant as an attempt to propitiate the cloth, it is a most awkward and mischievous proceeding, nor will the clergy thank Government for placarding such a suggestion in all the papers, millions of discontented readers being but too prone to accept the theory as a true bill.

I noticed at the close of the Italian campaign, a rumour of enormous defalcations in the Austrian military chest, involving the name of a general in high command. The Court of Vienna had made great efforts to cushion the affair; but the suicide of Lieut. Fieldmarshal Baron von Eynatten in prison on the 9th instant, has put an end to secrecy. He left a written avowal of his embezzlements, and begs pardon, not for violating the Decalogue, but for wronging the Kaiser.

The *Frankford Journal* notices a movement all through Austria and Southern Germany about commemorating the third centenary recurrence of the day on which Melancthon died, and subscriptions towards a monument to his memory in the town of Wittenburg. Schiller's anniversary was distasteful to Vienna; this is much more so, and meant to be such.

The French Emperor has named to the colonelship of one of the Paris regiments of national guard the son of Prince Canino, young Lucien, who has come from Rome with his wife, daughter of Prince Ruspoli.

At Saragossa, during the first week of this month, an execution by *garotta* took place of three notorious highway assassins, during the performance of which a murder was committed under the very scaffold; and still more awful, a silver basin, which was laid at the threshold of Notre Dame del Pilar, to receive moneys for prayers on behalf of the executed, was stolen with its contents.

I just receive last Thursday's *Northern Whig* from Belfast, and that leading journal of North Ireland takes me to task for a misdemeanour. A midshipman has been arraigned before a court-martial "for speaking disrespectfully of the Equator." It appears I talked with levity of the 54 folio volumes, called "Acta Sanctorum," 18 more of which are to be published, at the cost of 570,000f. to the Belgic Treasury. In giving a notice of the debate thereon at Brussels, I sought to be impartial, and if the Professor of History at Ghent University called the compilation a heap of rubbish, am I to blame? It has been my lot to dive more than once into this chaotic accumulation of fairy tales and ponderous legends in search of some fact bearing on cotemporary habits of life, and I cannot gainsay in fairness what the professor said in Parliament. He urged that the Chronicles of Froissart, a really intelligent Fleming priest, were more worth republishing at the expense of the Exchequer, and I certainly agree with him.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have received our file of the *New Zealander* (Auckland) to the 28th December last. We extract from the monthly summary for the English mail the following particulars:—

The Shalemar, from Liverpool, arrived on the 23d December with 214 emigrants. Three children had died on the passage out. The voyage had been a prosperous one, and the emigrants were well satisfied with the ship, and the way in which they had been treated.

The "free grant" system had been in operation about a year; and, notwithstanding the uncertainty which existed at one time as to its suspension, it appears that during the year 3,570 emigrants had been landed at Auckland, and 55,500 acres of land had been disposed of, of which 42,200 acres had been taken by emigrants having land orders.

Some sensation had been created in Auckland by the proprietors of the *New Zealander* having made use of Bowers' Patent National Coal Gas Apparatus for the manufacture of gas from coal, brought from the newly-found Drury coal-fields. The coal was found to be well adapted for the purpose, and there was little doubt but that the whole city would soon be lighted with gas made from Drury coal.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

We learn from Spain that Marshal O'Donnell, and even General Prim, are for peace with Morocco; but that in the discussion on the terms, two leading members of the Spanish Cabinet took the warlike side—probably in order that the army should not return at this moment, to be sent, possibly, to Italy. It was reported that a personage who long played a high part in Spain, and who has been some time out of it, had returned to Madrid very recently *incognito*, for a few days, with the object of assisting in a project for the overthrow of O'Donnell. Strange things do now and then happen in that country; but the strangest of all is the wish of the Ultra-Moderados to make a well-known democratic General now in Africa their military chief, for every political party must have its *Espada*. The Moderados must take care, however—for the General in question would be very apt to put himself at the head of the democracy, and upset O'Donnell on his own account.

MILITARY PRISONS.

Colonel Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Military Prisons, has sent in his annual report on their discipline and management for the year 1858. This report is published to-day in the form of a blue book. The military prisons in operation in 1858 were, in England, those at Chatham, Gosport, Weedon, Devonport, Aldershott; in Scotland, at Greenlaw (near Edinburgh); Ireland, at Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Athlone; and abroad, at Gibraltar, Quebec, Halifax (Nova Scotia), Bermuda, Vido (Ionian Islands), St. Elmo (Malta), Mauritius, Barbadoes, and Montreal, making a total of 19 military prisons, of which 10 are in the United Kingdom, and 9 at different foreign stations, the whole being capable of accommodating about 1,500 prisoners.

The total number of prisoners admitted into the ten military prisons at home during the year 1858 was 6,488, the access of this number over that last mentioned being, of course, explained by the fact that the sentences were in most cases for short periods of imprisonment. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement throughout the year being 931, and the average length of sentence 53 days, the proportion per cent. of these admissions to the whole military force was 5·97. During the last ten years there has been a steady decline in the average length of sentences. Taking the statistics for the whole 19 military prisons, we find that the average length of sentences was 99 days in 1849, and 87 in 1854, but it was reduced in 1855 to 77 days, in 1856 to 53 days, in 1857 to 49 days, and in 1858 to 47 days.

From the medical returns of the military prisons at home, it appears that the health of the prisoners has improved since 1854. The proportion of numbers treated for sickness to the total number in confinement in 1854 was nearly 21 per cent., whereas in 1855 it decreased to about 15 per cent.; in 1856 it was 17 per cent., in 1857 16 per cent., and in 1858 15 per cent. "This result," says Colonel Jebb, "is at least a sufficient proof that the reduced scale of diet adopted in August, 1850, and in general operation throughout the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858, combined with the system of requiring the second and third class prisoners to sleep accoutred as if on guard, although it has increased the loss of weight among the prisoners as shown in the tables, has not, as a general rule, had any injurious effect on their health."

The total charge, during 1858, for pay and allowances of prison officers, and for the subsistence and washing of the prisoners, was £18,125, while the full pay and beer money of the prisoners in confinement never amounted to £19,877.

A weekly paper, published in Paris, called the *Courrier de Dimanche*, publishes a long article on the Emperor's speech, disapproving the intention of the Emperor to consult the Great Powers on the annexation of Savoy to France. It asks, "Does it become France, the most disinterested of all the Powers in her policy, the purest in her intentions, the most generous in her alliances, the most devoted in her friendships, the most liberal in her domination, to demand the consent of Russia, Prussia, England, and Austria to the annexation of a country that desires to give herself up to us, and which we mean to take? 'neither by military occupation, nor by provoked insurrection, nor by secret manœuvres?' Yet such means as these have not always been disdained by the great States in their territorial acquisitions. I will allude only to the most recent instances, and ask, Why consult Austria, who took nobody's advice when she occupied and reduced Cracow to servitude? Why consult Russia, who, not content with all the violent annexations she has made, aimed not more than six years ago at the annexation of the whole of the East? Why consult England, who in place of a simple Protectorate in the Ionian Islands, has sent an omnipotent Lord Commissioner to Corfu?" &c.

"A musical morning" is to be given at Lady Louisa Tenison's on Saturday, at which some of the Italian artistes will appear.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the above board was held yesterday—

H. J. M'FARLANE, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—E. Higginbotham, G. Thorp, H. Ingram, W. Graham, Captain Lindsay, D.L., J.P.; M. Flanagan, P. D. Hardy, J. Sweetman, E. Hogan, Thos. Cosgrave, R. Long, C. Dodd, B. Norwood, J.P.; Thos. Dooley, M. Gavacan. Mr. Robinson, P.L.I., also attended.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Numbers in the house on Saturday, 10th March, 1860:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
On hospital diet by Dr. Kirkpatrick	343	—	55	398
Do. by Dr. Minchin ..	—	647	58	705
Total....	343	647	113	1,103
On infirm-hall diet by Dr Kirkpatrick	16	—	50	66
Do. by Dr. Minchin ..	—	148	36	184
Nurses	38	63	—	101
On healthy diet by Dr. Kirkpatrick	70	—	192	262
Do. by Dr. Minchin ..	—	57	66	123
Total....	467	915	457	1,839

The Chairman said, that as the time was approaching when they should advertise for the milk contract, it would be well for the board to consider what course they would pursue in relation to it.

Mr. Robinson, P.L.I., said the milk with which the house was now supplied was certainly not pure milk. If he recollected rightly, it was admittedly composed of water to the extent of 33 per cent. It was especially important that this article should be pure, so large a proportion of the inmates being children.

Mr. Flanagan said it was most desirable to get the best milk they could; but what better plan could be proposed for that purpose than the one now adopted?

Captain Lindsay said that by the approval of a portion of the board they were now supplied with a milk which showed seven or eight degrees of cream, though it was a fact that good new milk should show 12 or 13 degrees of cream. If, then, the board had advertised for milk of the former character, it was clear that they had advertised for bad milk, and there was little reason now in complaining that what was supplied was not what it should be.

Mr. Robinson—It is well known that artificial means can be resorted to for the purpose of making impure milk throw up a certain number of degrees. Since, then, that is an ascertained fact, it is not advisable to take milk merely because it does show a certain number of degrees of cream.

The Chairman remarked that one reason which induced the board to have the milk analysed was to ascertain what artificial means were resorted to by the contractors. The milk had been analysed by Mr. Apjohn, and they were satisfactorily assured by him that nothing but water was used in the adulteration of it. Doubtless, it was most desirable to obtain the purest milk, but it was impossible to purchase milk in any quarter which was not mixed more or less with water.

Mr. Flanagan—Yes, and it was stated that there was 33 per cent. of water in the milk analysed.

Mr. Thorp—I don't think it was stated to be adulterated to that extent, or more than one-fourth.

Mr. Robinson—The important matter is to get good milk, and what you are now getting is not such. It is useless to rely upon it merely because it throws up a certain number of degrees. The best course would be to advertise for pure milk, the quality to be determined by any tests that the board may think fit to adopt. If the master believes that the article supplied is bad, he should be empowered to reject it, and not be compelled to abide by the present tests.

Mr. Flanagan—Well, suppose the present plan was not adhered to, and that another was adopted, how would it operate as against the contractor?

Captain Lindsay—Why, a penalty could be inflicted upon him for not supplying pure milk, which he had agreed to do.

Mr. Flanagan—Yes, you might be able to inflict a penalty upon him for the actual supply which was objected to and analysed, but you would have no remedy against the contractor for the impure article which had been consumed.

Mr. Robinson—I admit that the remedy might be inadequate to the evil, but still the imposing of a penalty in such a case would be a lesson to the contractor.

Mr. Flanagan—I have no desire to make frivolous objections to any plan that may be proposed for getting a supply of pure milk; but if we must go to law with the contractor every time we suspect he has sent us bad milk, I consider that a hopeless remedy. I believe the present way of testing the quality of the milk is not satisfactory, but will Mr. Robinson, or any one else, suggest a better one?

Mr. Hardy—Are you, Mr. Chairman, chemist enough to say whether if you get milk fresh from a cow, there will not be water in it? Is it not a fact that the proportion of water found in milk taken from a cow will depend upon the food which she has used?

Mr. Chairman—There is no doubt but there is great variety in the quality of the milk of different cows. I believe it varies to the extent of 50 per cent.

Mr. Hardy—Well, then, you are only trying a false issue.

Mr. Robinson—Surely we can try whether the milk we get is pure from the cow or not.

Captain Lindsay—I agree with Mr. Robinson that the best plan is simply to advertise for pure milk, and let us reserve to ourselves the manner of testing it as best we can.

Mr. Hardy—That is what we have been struggling for all along. Advertise for pure milk, and get it as pure as possible, but any tests proposed will fail, because it cannot be determined whether the water found in any sample of milk was a component part of the milk originally, or whether it was added to it after having been taken from the cow.

Mr. Thomas Stephenson, of Rothwell, has addressed a letter to Sir G. C. Lewis, the object of which is to obtain the ensertion in the intended act respecting coalmines of provisions for a yearly, or in some cases half yearly, official inspection of all mines within each district, and for a report of the condition of each mine, to be made to the Home Secretary after every suca official visit; and also a prohibition of previnus warning or notice of an inspector's visit to the owner or manager of a mine.

The Chairman said the question of the purity of milk was a most difficult one, no matter how it was tested. Chemists themselves had different opinions as to the degrees of cream which pure milk should show; but it was important that the board, for its guidance at present, should look back upon the state of the question. At one time they had advertised for pure milk, and the fact was that the milk was worse then than it is now. The lactometer was then introduced as an improvement on the old system. He did not mean to say that it was a satisfactory test, or that they ought not now to advertise for pure milk; but the difficulty was, to get such an article. During the past year, which was an unprecedented one for dairymen, they had, he believed, advertised for milk of a higher test than ever before.

Captain Lindsay—No; not the highest test. We have advertised for milk showing 10 degrees of cream.

The Chairman—Well, we never advertised for a higher test by the lactometer. However, I now put it to the board whether you will advertise for a higher test than that used at present. Perhaps we can get a better quality by having a higher test. I must, however, say, that I have tested the milk in the house generally twice a week for the last twelve months, and I have constantly used the milk of my own cows, and my impression is, that the milk in this house is as good as the citizens of Dublin generally get, though I admit it is not as good as we ought to get, considering the number of infants in the house. But even if we had a higher test than we now have, suppose 10 or 12 degrees, the difficulty to which Mr. Flanagan alludes would still exist.

Mr. Thorp remarked that the year they advertised for milk showing 10 degrees they got the worst ever they had.

Mr. Hardy—We have a proof of the badness of the milk then supplied in the fact, that we sued the contractor, and got £300 damages.

Mr. Ingram inquired if the master had ever tested the milk supplied to the house with that usually sold to the citizens?

The Master replied that he had, and found the milk sold to the public much better.

The Chairman then referred to the prices paid for milk during several years past, and said they were now paying more for it than they did on some former occasions.

Mr. Hardy contended that they never offered a sufficient price to get pure milk.

Captain Lindsay said that this subject had been anxiously considered by the Commissioners long since. They had consulted the most practical men, and the most eminent medical men upon it, and the result of all their experience was stated in the following extract from a circular to the Boards of Guardians, in relation to milk contracts and the use of the lactometer, dated 29th October, 1857:—"Circumstances have recently been brought under the notice of the Commissioners, which lead them to think that it is inexpedient to insert in the contracts any express stipulations contingent on the results of the galactometer and lactometer. Those instruments are good practical tests of the quality of milk, if both are used in combination, but embarrassment has arisen in some cases from contracts being based upon the results of one or other of them, and the Commissioners think, therefore, that the guardians should contract for pure new milk of the best quality, without referring at all in the contract to the means by which the quality is to be determined, thus leaving it open to them to apply any test or tests which may be deemed advisable from time to time." He (Captain Lindsay) thought the best course to adopt was that pointed out in this document. Let them merely advertise for pure milk.

After some further discussion, a resolution to that effect was passed, and the question dropped.

Mr. Dooley's notice of motion was then read, viz:—"That the Collector-General be informed that the board do not consider the report furnished by him to be the document required by the 56th sec. of the 12th and 13th Vic., chap. 91; and that they request him to furnish the board with an account confined to the poor rate of that union alone, containing the particulars required by the above act." Mr. Dooley, in supporting his motion, said, that while he gave great credit to the Collector-General for his able report, which contained so much statistical information in relation to the city in general, it did not give sufficient information relative to the rates of that union. The rates of the city were given *in globo*, but there was no account of how much had been received for or on account of the rates of that union in particular, and the balance actually remaining due on foot of the collection of each half-year. The accounts should be kept separately: unless that was done, they would not be able to obtain the information which they required.

Mr. Ingram seconded the motion.

Captain Lindsay opposed it. He said that new guardians were very prone to consider that the accounts of the union were allowed to go astray, and that it was their duty to set them right; but it generally happened that after they gave themselves and others a vast amount of trouble the accounts were found to be right. The auditor had found the accounts of the union most correctly kept, and they had been repeatedly complimented on that point. He contended that the report of the Collector-General furnished all the details required by the Act of Parliament, and that if any further information was required it could be got at his office. Capt. Lindsay then read an abstract of the Act in question to sustain his position, and said he believed the time had come for the board to express its disapproval of such notices of motion as the present, which manifestly could not be productive of any good.

Mr. Hardy said he took the same view of the matter as Captain Lindsay. Every person could get whatever information he desired in regard to the affairs of the union at the office of the Collector-General. He had been there himself, had seen how the accounts were kept, and was fully satisfied with them. There was no more efficient and courteous officer than the Collector-General, and he had never seen accounts better kept in any office than in his.

After some further discussion, it was suggested that Mr. Dooley should withdraw his motion, which he consented to do, seeing the sense of the board opposed to it.

The board then adjourned.

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held yesterday, in the rooms of the society, William-street—

Mr. WILLIAM CADE, in the chair.

Mr. Carey, President, handed in £1, the subscription of Francis William Brady, Esq., to the Benevolent Fund. The society was thankful for this gratuitous act of kindness on the part of Mr. Brady, and would be ever mindful of it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Brady, Secretary, handed in 17s. 6d., the subscription of Mr. Daniel O'Hara.

The Secretary read a lengthened communication from the society's agent in London, Mr. Martin Crean, from which the following is an extract:—"The Spirit Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill was read a third time, and passed, on Friday night, on the motion of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, who acted for Mr. Scully, he being unavoidably absent on private business. You are aware it now goes up to the Lords. Mr. O'Brien, at Mr. Scully's request, undertook to speak to Mr. Cardwell and the Attorney-General to have the Bill sent up with the Government ones, which he promised to do. Mr. Scully told me he would be in Dublin to-morrow; indeed that gentleman's conduct is beyond all praise; it would be impossible to find any one more anxiously devoted to the interests of the trade than he is; I only wish we had half-a-dozen men like him in Parliament, and the interests of poor Ireland would be much better promoted and attended to. I forward you with this a copy of an appeal and remonstrance against the proposed measure of Mr. Gladstone, which is in extensive circulation here. The committee here are in much better spirits, and have strong hopes of further modifying the Chancellor's proposition; how far this may affect you there is no knowing; as, if there is any serious alteration in favour of the trade here, the Chancellor may extend it to Ireland. It is expected he will introduce the bill to-night; and the moment it is printed I shall forward you a copy."

Mr. Carey called attention to several reports which had been forwarded to them by the Secretary of the Art Union, with a request that the Grocers and Vintners' Society would take tickets for the forthcoming lottery. Mr. Carey expressed a hope that each member would feel it his duty to comply with this request, and thus, as far as in his power, forward this national and useful institution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Scully, M.P., who on entering the room was loudly applauded, said he attended the meeting for the purpose of reporting to the society the progress which the Spirit Act Amendment Bill had made in the House of Commons, and also for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the trade in Ireland as regards the eating-houses clause introduced into the Budget by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The bill had been read a third time, and he was indebted to the co-operation of Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., and to the judicious counsel of Sir Colman O'Loghlen, for having been enabled to forward it to its present stage. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Crean, the society's conducting agent in London, had also afforded him valuable aid, by putting him in communication with several influential members of the English trade. He might also mention that the Attorney-General had expressed himself in favour of the measure, and considered it possible that it might be introduced into the House of Lords as a Government bill. The "eating-houses clause was receiving a great deal of opposition from the licensed victuallers of England; but he would suggest whether this was not the opportune time for considering whether the trade in both countries should not make a move, in the event of the Chancellor succeeding in carrying this clause, to get rid of the unjust grievances of which they complained. (Hear, hear.) The principle upon which he invariably acted was to make the best out of defeat, and he would be happy to carry out the wishes of the Licensed Grocers and Vintners of Ireland with regard to the suggestion which he had thrown out, of the policy of which they were better judges than he could possibly be. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carey said that the society was under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Scully, and he had such confidence in his sound sense that he was inclined to leave the matter entirely to his own discretion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Scully said he did not consider himself an "independent member," so far as this society was concerned, and would prefer being the exponent of their views, rather than to become the propounder of any particular opinions himself.

Mr. Nixon considered the eating-houses clause would prove a nuisance to the public.

Mr. Fitzpatrick observed upon the injustice which the licensed vintners suffered from being compelled to close their houses at nine o'clock on Sunday night, while taverns could remain open until twelve. (Hear, hear.)

The Secretary said that one of their most crying grievances was the unrestricted and arbitrary authority which was vested in the Commissioners of Police. Restrictions were placed on most respectable traders for the most trivial, and, in some cases, imaginary offence against the law. He was personally aware of a case in which a trader had been placed under restrictions, because he gave a verbal notice to the police-inspector at the station-house, that he intended to entertain some friends at supper, in place of a written notice to that effect. Such a system as this loudly called for legislative interference. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Scully said that these were a few of the many grievances which might be possibly got rid of at the present time, if the trade in both countries cordially agreed to carry out the suggestion which he had thrown out for the consideration of the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carey said, that the best way to meet the views so kindly expressed by Mr. Scully was, to summon a general meeting of the trade to determine upon what course they would take respecting it. (Hear, hear.) It was scarcely necessary for him to express, on the part of the society, the deep obligations under which they were to Mr. Scully, for his unswerving advocacy of all measures which tended to promote their interests. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Scully felt gratified for the many generous acts of kindness which he had received from the grocers and vintners of Dublin and Cork; and expressed his opinion that there were no men in the community who possessed more practical sound sense than the gentlemen whom he had the pleasure of meeting at these societies.

The meeting then separated.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

The Managing Committee met on Tuesday last, in the office, No. 113, Grafton-street. There were present—

The LORD CHANCELLOR, V.P., in the chair; J. C. Bloomfield, Esq., D.L.; George Petrie, Esq., LL.D.; Christopher Copinger, Esq., Q.C.; Wm. Brocas, Esq., R.H.A.; Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.; and George P. Mulvany, Esq., R.H.A., Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. Alexander C. Macdonald, of Geelong, forwarding the names of fifteen subscribers from that district, as his first list.—Mr. Macdonald writes as follows:—"As requested, I send you a list of subscribers to this date, and by next mail (which will reach you in time for the annual drawing) a supplementary list shall be sent, together with a bank draft, for the amount; and, agreeably to your request, I have written to several gentlemen (with whom I am personally acquainted) resident in Sydney, Hobart Town, Launceston, Warnambool, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Buckworth, Campbelltown, Sandhurst, &c., with a view of enlisting their services as agents in these localities. Their replies will reach me before the end of this month, and I hope lists of subscribers from each, when full particulars shall be forwarded, in order that the agents' names, &c., may appear in the report for 1860. I trust this step will meet your approval, and that it will be successful in furthering the interests of the society."

The special thanks of the committee were voted to Mr. Macdonald, for his zealous and successful exertions in the interests of the association.

Letters were read from Viscount Bangor, Mr. George J. Clarke, and Dr. E. H. Scriven, Dublin Artillery, Woolwich, enclosing drafts for their subscriptions. Also, from Mr. William Fraser, Limerick; Mr. Isaac Burnes, Youghal; Mr. R. B. Robinson, Cork; Mr. W. F. Kennedy, Maryborough; and Mr. Robert Roberts, Drogheda, agents of the society, forwarding the names of subscribers, which will be found in the general list.

Mr. David M'Birney was proposed as a member of the committee, by Mr. J. C. Bloomfield. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Petrie, and agreed to unanimously.

The Secretary stated that the number of new subscribers this year was large, and the steady progress of the subscription lists most gratifying.

The following subscribers, since the last committee meeting on the 28th ult., were announced:—John L. Jones, Esq.; John H. Reidly (2 shares); Matthew Rice, jun., Esq.; John D. Atkin, Esq.; Robert Atkin, Esq.; Francis Wright, Esq., J.P., Rathdrum; J. R. Marquis, Esq., Baldoyle; David S. Ker, Esq., M.P. (3 shares); the Hon. Mrs. Moore Smyth, Youghal. Per Mr. Isaac Burnes—Wm. Fitzgerald, Esq., Mayor of Limerick; the Earl of Charlemont (5 shares); Viscount Bangor (3 shares); Henry Clarke, Esq., J.P., Lucan (2 shares); Mr. Frederick Byrne, John J. Davis, Esq., and the Hon. John Massey. Per Mr. James Jennett—John K. Forrest, Esq., M.D.; Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., Limerick; Alfred Power, Esq., P.L.C. (3 shares); George J. Clarke, Esq., J.P., Antrim (2 shares); J. B. Bankhead, Esq., Balbriggan; James E. Greene, Esq.; Wm. Taylor, Esq.; E. T. Ennis Esq.; Stephen Roche, Esq., J.P., Monivea; Alexander Thom, Esq. (3 shares); Edward Fottrell, Esq.; Thos. Lloyd, Esq., J.P., Pallasgreen (2 shares); J. P. Culverwell, Esq.; Wm. Lees, Esq.; and Mr. T. Henry Killingley. Per Mr. T. Cranfield—Mrs. St. George Irvine, Newtownbarry; John C. Pack, Esq.; C. Spadaccini, Esq.; Mr. Coffey, Belfast; and Mrs. Pugh. Per Mr. J. S. Wisehart—Dr. Thornhill. Per Messrs. Stark—Miss Saudes (2 shares), and Alexander Henry, Esq. Per Mr. Le Sage—Charles G. Malone, Esq.; and Charles Jobson, Esq., Castledermott. Per Mr. R. B. Robinson, Cork—Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork. Per Mr. Robert Roberts, Drogheda—John M'Kinzie, Esq.; and Charles W. Osborne, Esq. J.P., Slane. Per Mr. W. F. Kennedy, Maryborough—Captain R. C. Coote. Per Mr. Alexander C. Macdonald, Geelong—Martin Sholl, Esq.; Samuel Hammerford, Esq.; William Watts, Esq.; George Wright, Esq.; Richard Quinan, Esq.; Charles H. Dawson, Esq.; Vincent W. Giblin, Esq.; Daniel Harrison, Esq.; Henry Cordell, Esq.; Thomas Ogilvie, Esq.; W. R. S. Neilly, Esq.; John A. Gregory, Esq.; Edward Doyle, Esq.; Wm. P. Noonan, Esq.; Mrs. A. C. Macdonald, and Mr. J. J. Gaskin's choral classes (5 shares).

The committee then adjourned to Tuesday, 27th instant.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Newenham.

In this case the insolvent was sexton of St. Andrew's Church, and the case had been adjourned from Wednesday week, to give the insolvent an opportunity of coming to an arrangement with the opposing creditor, Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Levy appeared on behalf of the insolvent, and said that in compliance with the suggestion of the court, the insolvent was willing, if it should be insisted upon, to allocate £20 a year, out of his income as sexton, to pay the debt due to Mr. Parsons, but that he feared doing so would embarrass him so much as to cause his again appearing before the court. If the court would be pleased to order an allocation of £15 a year, he was quite willing to make it.

Mr. Parsons said he had no objection to take an allocation of £15 a year.

The insolvent then agreed to allocate so much out of his income.

In re Smith.

In this case the insolvent was beadle of St. Andrew's Church, and an action was brought against him by Mr. Newenham, the present sexton, for the purpose of recovering from him some money alleged to have been improperly received by him while filling the office of sexton, to which Mr. Newenham claimed to be entitled, and established his claim to the office after protracted litigation. The action was tried before the Lord Chief Justice in the Court of Common Pleas, and terminated in a verdict for Mr. Newenham, for damages and costs amounting to £115.

Mr. Smith now applied to be discharged from that liability.

Mr. Exham appeared on his behalf, and Mr. M'Mahon appeared to oppose.

Mr. Exham objected to Mr. M'Mahon appearing to oppose for any other person but the assignee of Mr. Newenham, inasmuch as he submitted Mr. Newenham himself had no right to oppose.

Mr. Parsons said he had liberty on a former day to enter opposition, as he was really the only creditor Mr. Smith had.

Mr. M'Mahon then opened the opposition, and alleged the insolvent had been guilty of vexatious defences to the action, and that pending the action he had assigned some of his property to persons of the name of Stephenson.

Judge Lynch said all the property had been accounted for in the schedule.

Mr. M'Mahon cited a case reported in Cock's reports, where it was held that making away with property pending an action, even though the proceeds were applied to the payment of a creditor, was a fraudulent preference, and stated that in one case a man named Pratt was remanded for twelve months for doing so. His object in the present case was to get an allocation out of Mr. Smith's income.

Mr. Exham objected to this, as Mr. Smith had no fixed income as beadle.

Mr. M'Mahon said he would take the allocation as long as the income lasted.

After some discussion it was arranged that the opposition should be withdrawn on the payment of a sum of £20, to be given to the official assignee, on the understanding that it was to be handed over, with the consent of the other creditors, to Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Acheson, T.C., one of the Churchwardens, said that he and other gentlemen connected with the parish were quite willing to make up that £20, on the understanding that it would put an end to the matter.

The case was then adjourned to this day, to allow an arrangement to be carried out.

In re Caulfield.

Mr. Levy applied in this case for liberty to have a posting to sell the insolvent's reversionary right to a sum of £2,800 in the funds. The case was a peculiar one, which made the application necessary. The insolvent had been discharged out of custody without any adjudication having taken place; but it had been decided by Judge Macan that, although he was so discharged, the property still remained to be administered in that court; and one of the steps in the administration was the posting of the sale of this reversionary right.

Judge Lynch said it was necessary that notice should be served on the insolvent, or some one representing him.

It was then directed by the court that notice should be served on the insolvent's attorney, and then to renew the application.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Bridget M'Donough was brought before the presiding magistrate, Mr. O'Donnell, charged with stealing, on the 6th instant, a cash box containing £18, a purse containing 12 shillings, two bank books, and a number of receipts, the property of Mrs. Anne Ward, Upper Dorset-street. The prisoner was in the employment of the complainant, as a servant, for three weeks previous to the robbery. The greater portion of the stolen property was found concealed in a yard attached to a house in Mountjoy-lane, by a woman, named Rose Bolger, and the purse in the possession of the prisoner, who was committed for trial at the City Sessions.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR THIRD EDITION OF YESTERDAY:

FRANCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The *Moniteur* of to-day announces that the Government has submitted a project of law to the Corps Legislatif for devoting 40,000,000 francs in loans to manufacturers, for the renewal and improvement of their machinery, and another project concerning the modifications of the tariff, for wools, cottons, and raw materials.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.—The semi-official *Donau Zeitung* publishes an article on the real meaning of universal suffrage, which says universal suffrage is only a permission granted to the people to do whatever the predominant party might, by intimidation, force upon them. What established right could a nation thus obtain against coming events? Universal suffrage is a two-edged sword, the hilt of which could at any future time be also seized by a republic. By this war Italy is neither obtaining stability for the future, nor is Europe recovering the feeling of security which is now wanting.

FRANCE AND SAVOY.

The *Post*, in a Paris telegram, states that the French Government is about to explain to the Powers, in a new note, the motives which have determined them to accept the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France; the populations of Savoy and Nice will be consulted.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. BARON WATSON.

The report of Mr. Baron Watson's death is confirmed. After having attended Divine service yesterday, at Welspool, he opened the assize court for the county of Montgomery. His lordship had just concluded charging the Grand Jury when he was observed to lean back in his chair. He was carried out of court to his lodgings, a few yards distant, but in a few minutes he had ceased to breathe. The attack is described as one of nervous apoplexy. The deceased entered the army in 1811, as cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons; and, after having served in Spain, changed to the 6th Dragoons, with whom he served in Belgium and France. He retired from the army, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, in 1817. He sat for Kinsale six years, and subsequently for Hull.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

A message has been received to-day from Alexandria, reporting that telegraphic communication by the Red Sea and Indian Submarine Cable is now completed between that place and Kurrachee.

COUNTY CLARE ELECTION PETITION.

COLONEL WHITE, UNSEATED.

The committee met this morning, and have declared the election of Colonel White null and void.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Times*, in its City Article, says that many of the Manchester houses are displeased at the recent gains of the cotton trade. A letter from a Manchester correspondent is published controverting these statements. The *Times* adds, although, perhaps, no one would say so much in Manchester, some of the best-informed capitalists in London, connected with Manchester, freely assert an opinion that the figures hazarded were not very far from the truth.

A telegram was received from China yesterday, dated January 30. The exchanges are without alteration. The excess in the total shipments of tea, as compared with last year, had been reduced one million lbs., and the stocks and settlements were small. Imported goods were in demand. The shipment of silk to this date amounted to 46,000 bales, and holders were firm.

The *Times* states, that on Saturday and Monday there was an increase of firmness in the sugar market, from a report that the French duties on that article are about to be reduced nearly 50 per cent. The trade, however, are cautious, as there does not seem to have been any rise in Paris, and it is understood that some of the French houses have consignments which they would be glad to dispose of in our markets. The fall in the tallow market yesterday is stated to have been 9d. to 1s. per cwt.

The *Daily News* explains that the Indian deficit of nine million pounds, which includes a million compensation for private losses, during the mutiny, is already provided for by the loans raised in England and India, and remarks that the determination not to have recourse to any loan during the coming year marks a vast financial improvement.

The *Herald* infers from the fact of foreign bills seeking discount not being so large as usual, the home trade is in a prosperous condition, and adds that there is no expectation that the Bank will raise the rate of discount, the present state of affairs just turning the current of transactions in favour of that establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17 Conservatives voted in favour of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, and 15 Liberals against it.

Lord Stanley did not vote; Sir F. Baring paired against the bill. The members of the late Derby cabinet generally voted for retaining the duty.

The count out of the House of Commons, last night, prevented Mr. Cardwell bringing in the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill, which, the *Post* says, has been framed in a spirit of enlarged equity, and is calculated to give general satisfaction to all classes of the Irish people, and to remove one great cause of agrarian disaffection and outrage.

The *Times* contains a correspondence between Mr. Pope Hennessy, M.P., and Viscount Campden. The letter of Mr. Hennessy is for the purpose of showing that no discrepancy exists between Viscount Campden's statement in the *Times* of yesterday and Alderman M'Carthy's explanations. Lord Campden, in reply, says he considers the explanations perfectly satisfactory.

The *Times* publishes suggestions addressed to an influential committee of London merchants on the subject of package duty and taxes on contract.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday.

The paper duty is repealed. Few people object to the repeal in itself, but the Opposition object to it on the reasonable ground, that one penny additional income-tax is too high a price for the doubtful good of making more free a manufacture shut out by foreign restrictions from its full supply of raw material. There is no doubt that the trade will be vastly stimulated, especially as regards the cheaper kinds of paper, and the articles made of papier mache, &c., will be multiplied a thousandfold, but, as every one knows, good rags are required for fine paper, and the benefit to books and magazines will not be as great as many expect.

The main feature of last night's debate was Horsman's dashing attack on the Ministry. He is evidently a thorn in the side of the Ministry. His earnestness and fluency are remarkable, and his onslaught on Gladstone was delivered with great emphasis, and received with rounds of cheering by the Opposition. He made a special point of Gladstone intimating last year that the Disraeli Reform Bill went even too far in the way of reform, and now consenting to remain a member of a Ministry that brings in a sweeping measure of reform—one which actually places the main political power of this country in the hands of the working classes.

There is gradually rising a very general feeling of disgust at the Reform Bill. If the votes of the House could be taken by ballot, it would be thrown out without mercy, but men who denounce it in private are afraid to vote against it, and so it may pass.

You have probably printed, after M. Re